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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Would Halt Chaco War

Asks Powers to Embargo Arms

Canterbury Appeals to World

New Deal Is Lammed, Praised

China Charges an Opium Plot

Puerto Rico Sets Up Lottery

GENEVA sees world powers move to halt the war between Paraguay and Bolivia, which the Chaco commission declares senseless and without hope of military victory for either side. Great Britain calls on the 17 nations manufacturing arms to embargo arms sales to the belligerents, which produce no arms of their own. The move, believed to be taken after an understanding with the United States and France, includes urging Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru to halt shipments of arms through their territories to the fighters. London understands the United States has made no move to legislate against arms sales in the past year and may prove the stumblingblock to success unless it finds a way to act. The whole disarmament campaign suddenly takes a new trend—Instead of trying to agree on an arms cut, the powers undertake to curb war by halting one now running its senseless course.

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¶ Britain at home backs up its assault on arms before the League Council at Geneva. The Archbishop of Canterbury speaks for English church leaders in calling on the nations to rescue the imperiled peace of the world by reducing their armaments. The Archbishop points out that the signatories of the Versailles Treaty are solemnly pledged to arms limitation and that this moral obligation can no longer be neglected. He finds the chief trouble with the world to be a spirit of narrow, self-seeking nationalism which refuses to pay the price whereby alone security and recovery can be achieved—This price is willingness of a nation in dispute to submit to an international jury instead of being its own judge.

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¶ The world will be moved by the Archbishop's warning that the present hour is in the highest degree critical in human history. All national and party interests must be subordinated to the supreme interest of assuring world peace. He feels the nations longing for peace, but paralyzed by fear, suspicion and mistrust. What the world must have and cannot have with the present gigantic armaments is a sense of security. Security demands calm, not cannon. Sir John Simon calls armaments the indications of "the disease of fear"—To reduce arms will be to strike straight at the roots of this "terrible disease."

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¶ Washington analyzes the newest evidence for and against the New Deal. The overwhelming renomination of U. S. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, an outright opponent of the Roosevelt program, over Gov. Gifford Pinchot is hailed by New Deal opponents in both major parties as significant of public opinion. On the other hand, first returns of the Literary Digest's nation-wide poll show a pro-Roosevelt sentiment of more than 2 to 1. These returns cover eight eastern cities. Poughkeepsie, close to the Roosevelt homestead, is the only one to go against him—Prophets still appear to fare worst in the home territory.

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¶ Geneva hears a strange story of intrigue against China told to the League of Nations Commission on Manchoukuo. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese League delegate, demands that the world powers forbid the export, reëxport or trans-shipment of drugs to Manchoukuo and Jehol. Those districts produce more drugs than they can consume and the surplus, of opium mainly, he alleges, is intended for smuggling into northern China. He charges a plot to debauch and weaken a people—Opium smokers would have no will to resist invasion or dictation.

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¶ Moscow is shown preliminary plans for the American Embassy. Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Architect Harris T. Lindeberg explain the group of brick buildings to be arranged in a quadrangle and linked by a porch arcade or cloister as a memorial to Thomas Jefferson's contribution to American architecture. Providing offices and housing for 100 persons and costing $1,165,000, the buildings will stand on the Moskva River, overlooking Moscow. Russia was delighted until Washington took the latest step—Until it called Russia a defaulter and closed down the American money market.

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¶ Puerto Rico institutes a state lottery which begins semimonthly drawings on July 1. Gov. Blanton Winship approves the bill on the grounds that a legal lottery will drive illegal lotteries out of existence, will keep at home money now being sent to other countries, and will pay large revenues to help run the State. About the same arguments that were used in bringing back booze to the United States. And the bright promises will be kept in about the same way—The racket will succeed in nothing except debauching the people.

## Whiff of Arctic at Union Station

© Underwood

Inset Associated Press Photo by Underwood

## Heroes of Arctic Share Greeting In Washington

### Greely Meets Russian Marooned for Winter on Ice Pack

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 17—Across half a century, the two extremes of arctic exploration came together in the sumptuous Soviet Embassy here last night.

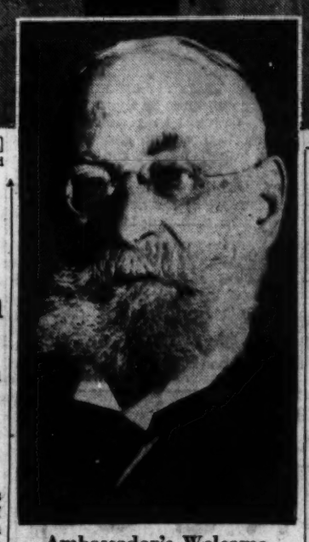
Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, whose party pushed farthest north of any other men in 1881-3, and whose 90 years sit lightly, shared the interest of an adventure-gripped throng with Prof. Otto Yulevitch Schmidt, the vigorous young Russian who spent most of this winter marooned with 101 men, women and children on the arctic ice pack.

General Greely spent a winter on an ice pack, too. But it was 51 years ago, and there were no airplanes to fly to his rescue, no radio to inform him daily of the progress of his relief. Three expeditions were sent to relieve him; two never got there. When the third came, it was to find that disaster had struck the party.

But the details are known to every schoolboy of the older generation. General Greely's heroic tale belongs to the realm of true American mythology. Possibly one man in 10 whose boyish imagination was gripped by the thrilling adventure knows that its hero spends busy days in his Georgetown home, is glad to talk with anyone about arctic exploration, past, present and future.

So it was that two magnificently bearded heads bent close together amid the gilt and crimson of a lavish Soviet reception. They seemed incongruous perched on little gilt chairs. Frock coats didn't seem to become their massive frames. General Greely, however, had accepted civilization. Professor Schmidt, in full vigor of his career, kept jerking impatiently at his stiff collar and talked eagerly about next year, when he will try again to push a commercial vessel from European Russia to Asia through arctic seas.

The Greely relief, and the Schmidt relief are possibly the two most dramatic rescues in the history of exploration. And there the two heroes sat on Soviet chairs, in an imperially ornate embassy, poles away from the arctic regions both know so well. In their eyes was the same gleam, in their manhood the same challenge to the attempted limitations of nature. Across half a century, they met and shook hands.



**Ambassador's Welcome**

**Upper—Alex. Troyanowsky, Soviet Envoy, Greets Dr. Otto Yulevitch Schmidt, Leader of Rescued Russian Party. Madame Troyanowsky on Left and G. A. Ushakoff, Leader of Rescue Party, on Right. Inset—Gen. Adolphus W. Greely.**

## Boston's Mayor Wants Power To Slash Salaries

### New England Observer Sees Main Campaigning for Home Vegetables

Not-easily-disturbed Mayor Mansfield is disturbed. He sees his planned $1,000,000 pay roll economies fading before a legislative drive for a one-third restoration of municipal salary cuts. But he is not idle. Yesterday he lashed out against the legislative advocates of the restoration. At the same time he mused with reporters over a possible radio appeal to the people.

Today he prepared to file a bill asking power to continue the present 5 to 15 per cent cut during 1935.

Tonight the public will hear the results of those musings. The Mayor speaks from 7:15 to 7:30 on "Boston's Peril," over WBZ.

### Agriculture

**Horn Blowing Needed**

Why does New England construct its buildings of Indiana limestone? Why do people from the Aroostook County potato fields of Maine eat Idaho potatoes in Boston hotels?

Because, the New England Council decided yesterday at its farm marketing conference in Boston, Idaho

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

## Mandatory Wage Measure Tested In Massachusetts

### Labor and Capital Split Over Bills Offered in Senate and House

The whole system of obtaining uniform labor standards among the eastern states by compacts and negotiations is receiving its first acid test in the Massachusetts Legislature, as warring forces are deadlocked over what kind of a mandatory minimum wage bill shall be passed.

The Interstate Compact Commission, appointed to explore possibilities of equalizing competition among the states by negotiation, has succeeded in advancing to a third reading in the Senate a bill, that has the approval of seven neighboring industrial states.

At this point opposition has crystallized and become so active, that Labor, through its secretary, Mr. Robert J. Watt, yesterday went to Governor Ely and urged him to save the compact idea, which had his approval, by aggressively supporting the compact minimum wage bill.

**Divide on Two Bills**

Capital, led mainly by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, prefers the Dorgan wage bill, passed by the House. Labor is supporting the compact bill, which was substituted in the Senate for the Dorgan measure.

Mr. Watt contends that the Associated Industries is favoring the Dorgan bill not because it really hopes it will pass but to delay action, obscure the issue and possibly defeat the passage of any mandatory wage law this session. Both bills are mandatory. The compact measure differs from the Dorgan bill mainly because it reposes administrative responsibility with the Commissioner of Labor and Industries rather than with the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission.

If sufficient support for the Dorgan bill could be drummed up, it would be highly possible that the two branches could be forced into a deadlock, with the House favoring the Dorgan bill and the Senate the compact measure. So late in the session, such a deadlock might result in postponement of action.

**Long Efforts at Stake**

More than merely a state law is at stake. Upon the action of the Legislature depends to some extent the result of two years of laborious negotiations between the states.

The compact bill is the exact prototype of the model minimum wage law agreed to recently by representatives of seven states meeting in Albany. Already it has been accepted by New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Connecticut. There remain Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island. Mr. Watt is apprehensive that refusal by Massachusetts to enact the compact bill would destroy much of the progress made toward coöperation among the states.

Mr. John Daniels, legislative council for the Associated Industries, said today he doubted if members of the association would approve a mandatory minimum wage law unless it were national. Mr. Daniels said he prefers the Dorgan bill because it retains the four-man commission, constituted of a representative of the State, the public, the employer and the workers.

## *Filmed Newspapers Aid Reader By New York Library's Scheme*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Newspaper rooms of public libraries may turn into miniature motion picture theaters if success follows the testing of a new device for preserving newspaper files on film which the New York Public Library is trying out. One foot of film carries about eight pages, and a yearly file of bound volumes occupying 108 cubic feet on the library shelves can be preserved on one-third of a cubic foot of film.

As far as it is known, the life of the film is indefinite, when kept under proper conditions of moisture and temperature, it was said by officials of the library when announcing the new experiment. Common newsprint kept in an ordinary library room often becomes brittle within a decade and cannot be replaced.

But even if the film should disintegrate within, say, a century, according to Mr. Charles Z. Case, a film expert, it may be copied at comparatively little expense and trouble.

A film company is expected to set a price of about 1½ cents a page for reproducing newspapers, it was announced. Duplicate negatives can be made for two-thirds of the initial cost. Machines for making the copies can photograph an entire month of issues in 30 minutes.

The device for displaying the film to readers in the library has not yet been entirely perfected, but two of the instruments are already set up in the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The reader sits down in front of a tiny individual theater, resembling a rectangular box three feet long, set up on end with the open side toward him. The picture is projected down from the top onto a ground glass screen at the bottom, tipped slightly toward the reader, while the sides of the box serve to keep out enough of the light from the otherwise fully lighted room.

In his left hand is a lever which adjusts the portion of the page shown on the glass screen, since only about one-quarter of the page can be squeezed into the screen at a time. His right hand manages a crank which rapidly turns to the desired day and page. About two months are recorded on a single reel, and tests have shown that it takes no longer to locate a given article than would be required for finding it in a bound volume. The type is half again larger than the original paper.

If a copy is desired of any article, it is only necessary, said Mr. Case, to lay a sheet of photographic paper on the screen and expose it.

### The Monitor Index

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**Things Present**

The Craft Shop today has full directions for making a model village. Young Folks' Page.

Your Russian friend who is studying English will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures graces the inside back page.

**And Things to Come**

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, another article in the Improving Your Golf Series, and another With the Inventors.


## League to Help China Despite Japan's Threat

### Plans for Reconstruction Approved by Committee and So Reported

### U. S. Indorses Move

### Action Ignores Warning by Tokyo to Drop Plans Already in Progress

GENEVA, May 17 (AP)—Ignoring Japan's objections, a League of Nations committee today approved plans for aid in the reconstruction of China.

Unanimous approbation was given by the special technical body handling assistance to China to a report to the League Council that Dr. Ludwig Rajchman's project indicates that he is proceeding along the lines the Council suggested.

The United States is represented on the committee that passed on the report.

### South China Develops Rapidly Under Example Set by Soviet Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANTON—Kwangtung Province's three-year plan, a sample package of the Russian variety, is working wonders in the modernization of Canton.

Airplanes fly north to Shanghai and inland; western sports flourish; women are crowding men out of a variety of masculine occupations; welfare work for children is growing and on every hand are other evidences of the city's westernization.

Some picturesque old customs are disappearing in the new scheme of things. The sedan chair, for instance, borne on the shoulders of coolies, a slow but comfortable means of transportation, has been banished from the city.

Partly due to cheap labor and partly to the clinging to old customs, the chair has remained until recently. Canton municipal authorities have ruled out the sedan chair in favor of paved streets and snappy automobiles. Penalties are being meted out to carriers and riders who persist in using the limousine slung on poles.

**Develops Air Service**

The "last word" echoes through the upper air, too, for Canton is thoroughly air-minded. Its plane service links the capital with Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow and Shanghai and passengers may continue up the Yangtse to Chengtu, or along the coast to Tientsin and Peiping.

A new 20-passenger seaplane will soon inaugurate a Canton-Shanghai line. These planes are being supplied by the Pan American Airways. Much interest is being shown in the possibility of linking Canton by air with the Philippines and eventually the United States.

The waterways of Canton also come under the modernization program. A recent decree of the Bureau of Public Works prohibits junks from anchoring in the East Creek while log rafts must also keep clear in the

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# U.S. Backs Embargo in Chaco In Answering Plea of Britain To Powers to Help End War

### Eden's Appeal at Geneva Marks Turning Point in League Affairs

### Useless Waste Shown Of Area's Resources

### Arms Conference's Future in Doubt but Leaders Plan for Coming Meeting

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, May 17—Capt. Anthony Eden, of Britain, in a strong appeal to the Council of the League of Nations to end "the meaningless destruction of the best resources of men and material of Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco," proposed an immediate world embargo on arms today.

The British Lord Privy Seal urged the Council to telegraph to the 17 countries whose coöperation is indispensable for an effective arms embargo. If possible, action should be taken in the next few days to initiate the embargo, he declared. Countries lacking legislative authority to impose an immediate embargo would be asked to take emergency measures.

Members of the Council, including M. Louis Barthou of France and Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, expressed accord with the Eden proposal. Measures to give it effect are on the agenda of the Council tomorrow.

**Contrasted With Manchuria**

Commenting to the Monitor after the session, Captain Eden said the Chaco offers a remarkable opportunity to apply an arms embargo. He contrasted the situation with that of Manchuria when Britain tried to impose a unilateral arms embargo more than a year ago. The effort was abandoned largely due to the fact that China depended on imported arms, whereas Japan produced most of its own weapons.

"In the Chaco," Captain Eden continued, "both parties depend upon imported arms. If we can shut off the supply, the worst features of the present situation can be changed."

The British proposal, it is felt here, has quickened the sluggish pace of recent months in Geneva affairs. It is generally regarded as the most important development since adoption of the League report on Manchuria.

**Wilson Attends Session**

Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, United States "observer," sat in the diplomatic section on the right of the council horseshoe table during the session. Afterward he told the Monitor he had had no instructions on the embargo plan since negotiations were held in abeyance.

When questioned he expressed the opinion that the policy of the United States toward the Eden proposal may be decisive. It is legally difficult due to lack of executive au-

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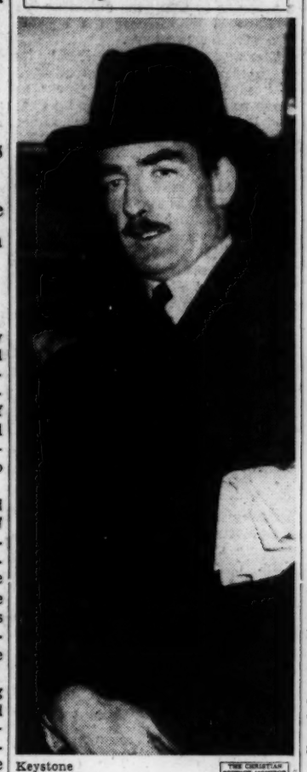
**Urges Arms Ban**



Keystone

**Capt. Anthony Eden**

**British Spokesman at Geneva**

## Stronger Laws To Repress Reds Urged in Boston

### Mrs. Tillinghast Decries Bill to Help Aliens in U. S. Courts

Urging support of the "rugged individualism" which has in the past characterized the life of the United States, and describing Communism as a potent influence seeking to destroy the ideals and the Constitution which the American people have always held sacred, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, former District Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Boston, delivered a forceful speech this morning before about 200 members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

"People have said," she declared, "that we do not have a dangerous Communist organization in this country. While Commissioner of Immigration I made a thorough and far-reaching study of the whole movement. I have read their litera-

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## Steps to Stop Racket in Munition Sales Seem Assured

### Action by Congress Needed at Once

### Arms Ban Held Up by Dispute on Application to Both Belligerents

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 17—American participation in a world embargo on arms to Bolivia and Paraguay will be a fact as soon as necessary legislation can be prepared and rushed through Congress.

That is the Administration's response today to the appeals for aid from Geneva.

The gap—American participation—which has hitherto served at least as an excuse for not cutting off ammunition fodder in the Chaco area, will shortly be obliterated.

Intimations to this effect came today from Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, while Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary in charge of Latin-American affairs, was busy at work evidently on special communications affecting the Chaco.

But, of far broader import, three steps toward cleaning up the American end of the munitions racket are now definitely in prospect.

**Three Steps in Prospect**

First is the immediate and direct embargo on the Chaco area alone.

Second is early prospective removal of the deadlock which has halted final passage of the arms embargo resolution, which could apply to any groups of powers.

Third is renewed study, looking toward ratification, of the 1925 convention on traffic in arms, which has been gathering dust ever since it was drafted, with American participation, as an aftermath of the shocking war-time revelations of munitions excesses and unpatriotism.

It may be that President Roosevelt will refer to all three of these hopeful steps in his coming message on munitions, not overlooking the concurrent efforts in Congress—which themselves date back to the disillusioned days immediately following the war—to demonetize war by limiting its profits.

**Embarrassing Situation Faced**

The first and second steps, at least, seem more than likely. The Chaco embargo is immediately necessary for under appeals from Geneva the United States is placed in a highly embarrassing position. With the chief world exporters of arms pledging to shut off shipments, this country—presumably with the greatest interest in peace for Latin America—is put in the posture of sole offender.

While many realistic observers suspect that some other powers have been enthusiastic supporters of an arms embargo only because they felt the United States could never enter, they know that the only answer is to call he bluff, if such it is.

An embargo on the Chaco conflict, it is indicated here, would probably be taken in direct coöperation with the five South American countries whose territories border on Paraguay and Bolivia. The League effort, concetrating at Geneva, would be concurrent. State Department officials have been talking with diplomatic representatives of the neighboring states and it is apparent that agreement is about to grow into action.

**Could Shut Off Supplies**

The second prospective step, final passage of the arms embargo resolution, would prevent recurrence of the present embarrassment. Under its terms, the American President could always—in conjunction with other exporting powers—act to shut off munition supplies to troubled areas. This proposal originated first under former President Hoover and at the initiative of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State. President Roosevelt heartily adopted the idea, again at Mr. Stimson's persuasion, and it has passed both houses of Congress.

Meantime, however, Mr. Norman H. Davis had pledged the United States—if a satisfactory disarmament treaty were written—to participate in a one-way arms embargo of an aggressor nation. The Senate refused to implement this promise, and broadened the resolution to cover both participants in a conflict, acting chiefly under fear that the measure might be applied to Japan.

The State Department, with its promise tying its hands, has since felt unable to accept the embargo authority as applied to both countries. Thus the measure, which might have solved the Chaco affair, has gathered dust in Congress for months.

**Swift Passage Expected**

Now, however, May 29 approaches, and it is generally felt that when the Disarmament Conference reconvenes on that date, it will radically change its form, if not adjourn soon after. Such action will dissolve the State Department's obligation and permit it to support the Senate version of the arms embargo. Swift passage is likely.

While the arms embargo resolution would have applied very usefully and completely to the Chaco

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## Come to Talk Debts

Wide World

**Belgian Commission Arrives in Olympic**

**Left to Right, Front Row—Camille Gutt, Emile Francqui, Madame Francqui. Rear Row—Comte d'Arschot, Prince Eugene de Ligne and Etienne Allard.**

The first Commission on War Debts to come this year has landed in the United States and proceeded at once to Washington, although ostensibly this group comes "To announce to the American Government the accession to the throne of Leopold III, King of the Belgians." In other words, the unofficial mission has to do with the debts, while the official mission has to do with the new King. The two financial misionaries are M. Emile Francquil and M. Camille Gutt.

# President to Unsnarl Kinks In His Legislative Program For Last Lap of the Session

## Five Imminent Messages Will Clear the Air and Show Just What Is Expected—Munitions Ban Progresses—Telegraph Row Looms

*The Washington Day*
*with*
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 17—President Roosevelt today set himself the task of putting a tangled legislative situation into order so that Congress will at least know where it stands as it looks down the home stretch toward adjournment.

In five messages, all to come approximately within a week, he will let the legislators know exactly what is expected of them. It will then be up to Senate and House to get through their task at their leisure or in a few weeks, just as they see fit. Some of those messages may add new items to the Administration program and others will decrease it by putting some measures off until another session. All will clarify it.

While the legislative situation thus occupied the center of the busy Washington stage, numerous other events combined to make it an important day in the unrolling history of the New Deal. Aroused by charges that this country is responsible for continuation of hostilities between Paraguay and Bolivia the Administration prepared to take action with other powers to shut off the supply of munitions to the belligerents. The whole new deal issue of private property rights versus public interest was brought into sharp relief by the NRA over the question of a code for the telegraph industry. Congressional Democrats were aroused over charges that a Republican clique is controlling patronage. The White House prepared to make public the Darrow review board's attack on the NRA as soon as it could be published.

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**The Five Messages:** Covered in the President's promised record batch of messages to Congress will be the following subjects: Munitions, War Debts, Silver, the Coconut Oil Provision of the Recently Enacted Tax Bill, and Social Legislation. Only one of these, the munitions message, will add anything new to the legislative program. The others either change the picture in no way or reduce it.

Both the silver and coconut oil messages will call for specific legislation. This, however, adds nothing to the program, since both have been expected and counted on for some weeks. Relief from legislative pressure will be provided by the last message. In fact, it will be advice for putting off Labor's insistent demands for advanced social legislation until another session.

The proposal will be to set up a joint congressional committee to study such questions as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and old-age pensions. All such subjects presumably will then be lumped together for general social legislation in the future. In the meantime Labor will be asked to forgo immediate piecemeal measures.

The promise of five messages within one week forecasts a new record in presidential utterances to Congress. Mr. Roosevelt's original policy was to send his messages in one at a time in order that each new one would push the last previous ahead at the crucial moment. But the necessity now is for clarification. Congress is already supplying notable speed. So Mr. Roosevelt's job is to let it know exactly what he wants.

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**Silver Scores:** After all its vicissitudes, silver is today approaching the port—legislation. President Roosevelt has agreed with senatorial silverites upon a program leaving with him permissive authority to carry out a mandatory policy of monetization and price improvement. He will send a message to Congress outlining his policy and introducing the legislation within a few days.

The silver program, described by its sponsors as "the greatest victory since '73," gives the President power to move as slowly or as fast as he likes and in that sense is not mandatory. Every aspect of the policy's implementation rests in his hands. Indications are that Mr. Roosevelt, in his present mood, will move slowly but nevertheless will move, toward gradual benefits for the white metal. The problem involves: (1) specific declaration that silver, like gold, is basic money to be maintained at a ratio of 25 to 75 as currency reserve.

2. Authorization and direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver needed to carry out the policy.

3. Such acquisition to be effected through (a) nationalization of domestic stocks at not over 50 cents an ounce; (b) purchases abroad until the world prices reached $1.29 an ounce or silver reserves reach 25 per cent.

4. Tax of 50 per cent on profits accruing to individuals from silver purchased abroad.

Silverites feel this program to be a positive obligation upon the President. Conservative and orthodox-money men have more confidence in Mr. Roosevelt lately, but they regard the silver threat as an unsettling influence hanging over the nation which will retard recovery and prove another factor of uncertainty to hold up normal banking and credit.

Carrying out of the program would mean enlargement of present government silver stocks by 1,700,000,000 ounces. The country's money stocks might be inflated on this basis by some $2,200,000,000. A silver-buying program, modeled after last autumn's gold-purchase plan, is what the silverites and inflationists wish. President Roosevelt has turned cautious since the days when Prof. George F. Warren was directing money policy. His disappointment at the gold program's lack of immediate success has been expressed. But a slighter emulation of that , price-raising campaign this time with silver, does not strike observers as unlikely.

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**Stock market bill:** Presidential interference in the final determination of the stock market bill's form threw an unexpected obstacle in the way of its completion. Although the President only expressed his definite preference for the House bill after his opinion had been asked by conferees, his public pronouncement of these views at a press conference roused senatorial resentment to a high pitch.

The immediate result of this executive interference in the legislative procedure was to stiffen the backs of the oppositionists centering around Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and force the Senate conferees into an agreement to insist on the two Glass amendments which are at issue—the flexible margin requirement and the independent commission instead of a fixed margin and the Federal Trade Commission as provided in the House bill.

Before the President spoke it had been quietly arranged that Senate conferees would give in to the House and permit the more rigid House bill to go through to final enactment. The stage was all set for the President to have what he wanted without any commotion. And then came the press conference remarks yesterday. Senator Glass is the kind of warrior who is strengthened by such things. And his prestige in the Senate is enormous. The Senate conferees no longer dare to give in in conference.

This probably means a disagreement in conference and further votes in both chambers before the stock market bill is put in final shape. In the meantime, uncertainty continues to upset the stock markets themselves. All Mr. Roosevelt accomplished by coming out in the open on the two points was to make it quite clear that on the question of stock markets he stands just as far to the left as ever and is determined to see them in as tight a straitjacket as Congress can be persuaded to provide.

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**Adjournment:** But the clarification does not necessarily mean speedy adjournment. The Senate took up the tariff bill this noon and settled down for a debate which may last anywhere from six days to six weeks. When that is out of the way definite predictions can be made as to the end of the session. Until then the only thing definite is that the White House hopes to see it leave by June 5 or 6.

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**Happy Days:** A 1.90 per cent increase in factory jobs and a 3.8 per cent increase in pay rolls was recorded by the Department of Labor for the month from March 15 to April 15, usually a period of declining employment.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, made this announcement shortly after the Federal Relief Administration had reported an increase of 38 per cent in urban families on relief, despite improving economic conditions. The names added to the relief rolls, it was explained, were chiefly those of families who would have been dependent on relief earlier had it not been for the Civil Works program.

April marks the third successive month in which factory employment and pay rolls have expanded, Miss Perkins said. Altogether there has been a 37.4 per cent rise in factory employment since last April and a 73.5 per cent rise in pay rolls during the year.

Miss Perkins called particular attention to the fact that gains were confined almost entirely to the durable goods groups of industries, including iron and steel, machinery, nonferrous metals, transportation equipment, lumber and stone-clay glass groups. Earlier in the year this group had lagged considerably behind summer goods pickup, but in the last few months it has begun to show gains. From April to March there was a 4.2 per cent gain in employment in the durable goods industries compared with a gain of only 0.2 per cent in nondurable. The President hopes to hurry the durable goods along to further recovery with his proposed housing construction program, now before Congress.

* * *

**Banks Bursting—Fewer Loans:** National bank deposits in the first two months of 1934 increased by $1,200,605,000, which matches a gain of $2,000,000,000 since last June. The information, in response to the March 5 call for condition, shows that 5293 operating national banks had total deposits of $18,790,487,000, and that the total gain since the 1933 bank holiday has been $2,016,372,000.

Despite this vast rise in deposits, and the state of replete and bursting vaults which it reveals, and in spite of continuing urgings by government officials to lend money to promote recovery, the banks were also shown to have continued to reduce their loan accounts.

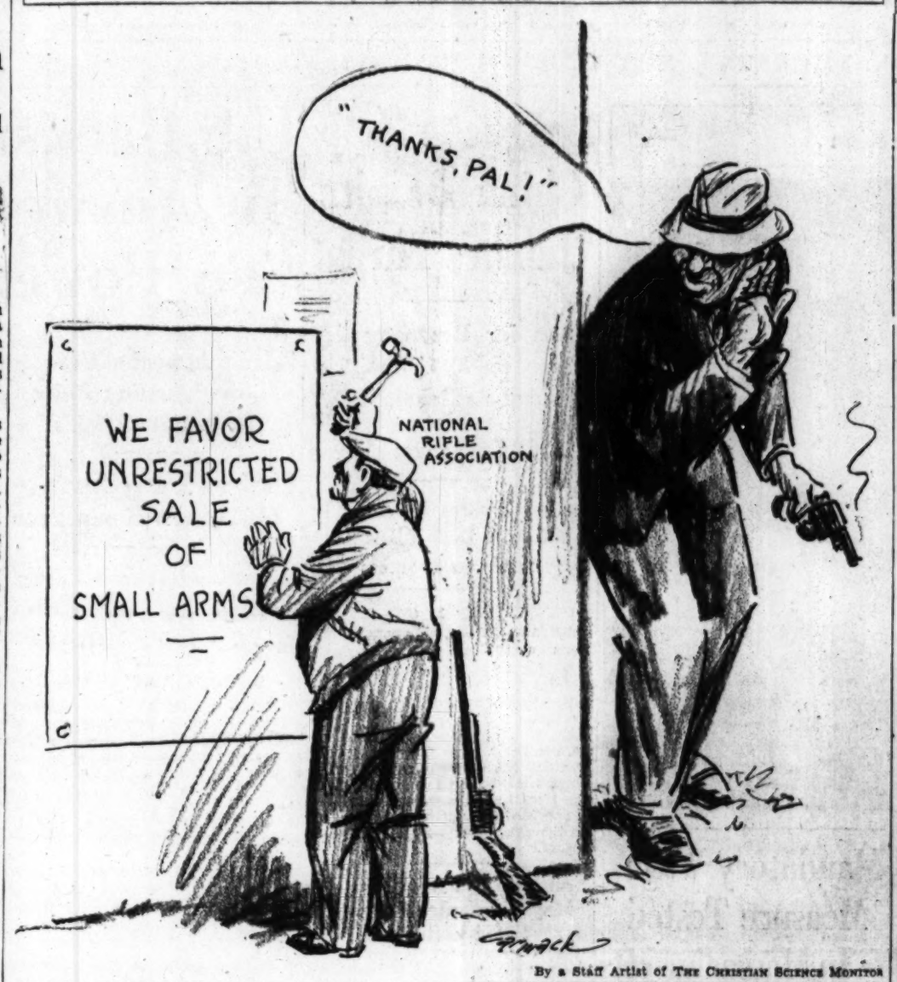
* * *

**Ford Company, Out:** In a ruling today by Comptroller General McCarl, Ford Motor Company dealers were barred from selling cars and trucks to the Government. The decision came unexpectedly and created deep interest.

It was the first decision on the issue raised by the President's executive order holding that only concerns operating under NRA codes are eligible to transact business with the Government.

The Ford Company, while observing the code for the automobile industry so far as wages and hours are concerned has refused to sign it. Refusal to deal with labor unions in the Ford factory has also been alleged. The Government business amounts to a good many dollars, and it is possible that the Ford company will appeal to the courts.

## Appreciation




By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Millen-Faber Trial

### *Home Environment*

Irving and Murton Millen were reared in an atmosphere of constant family strife, witnesses testified in the Dedham court yesterday.

The two boys, who with Abraham Faber are being tried for the murder of a policeman during the holdup of the Needham Trust Company, were the objects of continual abuse from their father, the family doctor declared. Mr. Millen, the doctor said, lacked the patience to give his sons proper discipline.

The trial, recessed today because of the funeral of the mother of Mr. George S. Harvey, Millen attorney, will convene again tomorrow probably with the presentation of the first medical testimony in the defense effort to prove the defendants insane and not responsible for their criminal acts.

Dr. Hurovitz, the Millen physician, said yesterday he thought there was a "psychopathic underlying factor on both sides of the family." Dr. Hurovitz, the prosecution brought out, though, is not a psychiatrist, but only a general physician.

The mother of the boys, whom Dr. Hurovitz said he had admitted to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for observation, has since been released as sane, a member of the family revealed after the session.

Meanwhile, the Essex County grand jury, sitting at Newburyport today, heard evidence from District Attorney Hugh A. Cregg, intended to bring an indictment against the Millens and Faber for the murder of a theater employee in Lynn.

Mr. Cregg was prosecuting two Boston taxi drivers for this crime when Faber's alleged confession, implicating him and the Millens in the crime, caused suspension of the trial and freeing of the defendants.

## Digest Poll Runs 2 to 1 For Roosevelt Policies

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—First returns of the Literary Digest's nation-wide poll, as broadcast by the publication last night, showed the tide has been running slightly more than 2 to 1 in favor of approval of the Roosevelt Administration's policies.

The returns were announced by Mr. Graham McNamee in a broadcast over an NBC hookup as far west as Omaha and Kansas City. He said there were 40,219 votes from four cities in New York State and four in New Jersey. Of these 27,162 were approving votes and 13,057 disapproving.

## 'Philosophy of Values' Held Need in Colleges

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., May 17 (AP)—Development of a "philosophy of values" among their student bodies is the paramount task facing American colleges today, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, told a group of 100 Vassar alumnae from Westchester and Greenwich May 15.

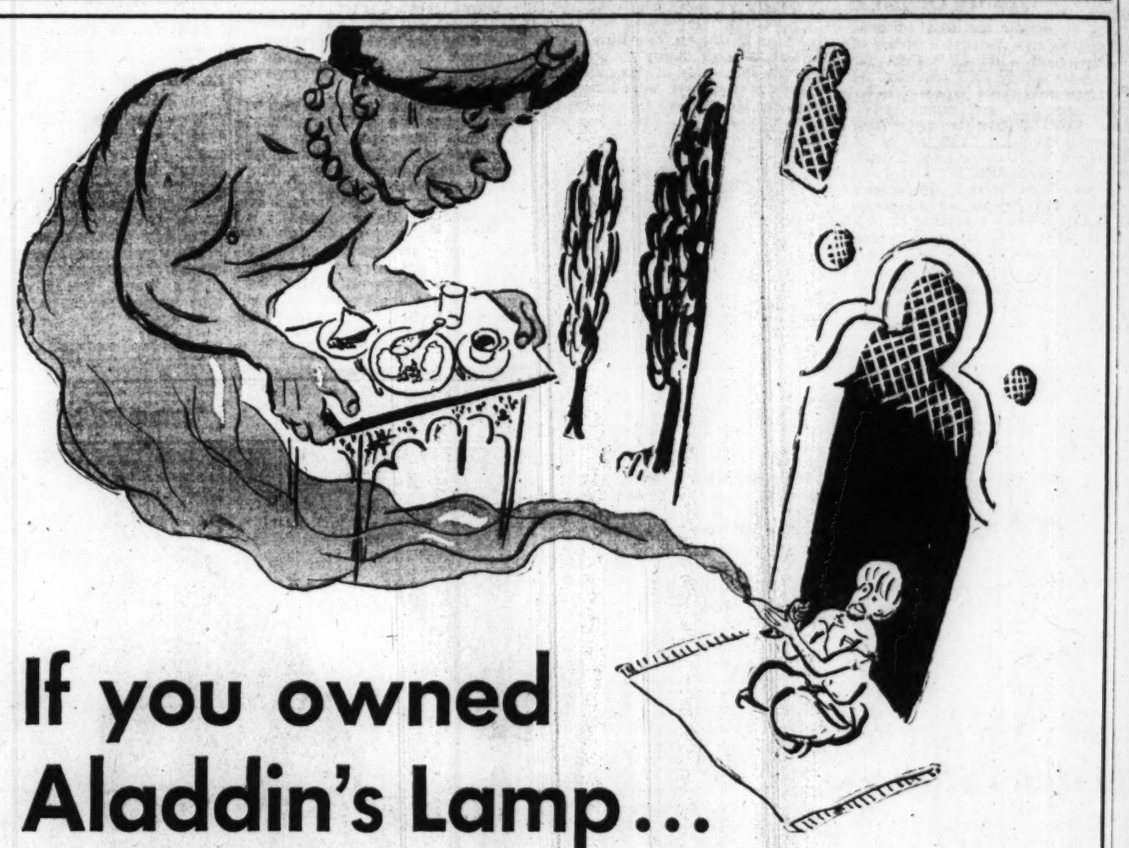

Do men eat cake at lunch? O.K! High in popularity is

DRAKE'S *plain pound* CAKE

Take a tip and have plenty of Drake's Cake in the house—tastes like mother used to bake, because it is baked with the very same kind of ingredients.

5





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If you owned Aladdin's lamp and wished for the best food obtainable, you couldn't get any better food in any greater variety than you can find at your A&P store.

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ERIE, PA.
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Quick Shift to Dictatorship Thwarted Armed Uprising, Latvian Government Claims

## Decided to Put Its House in Order, It Says, and Declares Dual Plot by Revolutionaries Known for Long Time

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

RIGA, Latvia, May 17—Anticipation of a Left uprising and determination to "put its house in order" by ending party strife are the principal reasons given by the Latvian Government here for changing Latvia's constitution overnight from a parliamentary government to a dictatorship.

It is asserted in government circles here that yesterday's coup d'état only just preceded an armed rising by Socialist Democrats, who are accused of making open threats in and out of Parliament to use force. The Government alleges that it knew of a plot to overthrow it, either on May 15 or May 18, and discovered a parallel plot on the lives of the Prime Minister and the Defense Minister.

Last night the Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Ulmanis, proclaimed an emergency law, adjourning the Diet for six months, suspending the activities of various political parties until reform of the constitution is effected. During a search carried out at midnight, government forces claim to have found arms hidden in the house of Dr. Paul Kalnins, Social Democrat and President of the Diet for many years. He was arrested, together with other Socialist leaders.

**Too Many Parties**

Past political tension is ascribed here to the overdeveloped Latvian party system—there are nearly 30 different groups. Out of 100 deputies, Socialists held 20 seats to the Government's 14. This made the passing of the new constitution which has been under discussion many months, and which reduces the number of deputies from 100 to 50, impossible owing to a two-thirds majority being necessary.

The proposed constitution has given more power to the President of the Cabinet and correspondingly reduces Parliament's influence. The President would be elected by the people instead of by Parliament and would have the right to dissolve the latter and also order a new election.

Prime Minister Ulmanis is now reorganizing the Cabinet to form a national government with Mr. Skujenieks, former Prime Minister, and other non-Socialist leaders. The intention of the present dictatorship is believed to be to hold elections when the country is more settled and when there is a better prospect of passing the new constitution.

**Changes Long Planned**

Parliamentary committees have been considering proposals aimed at giving the President more power and curbing the interference of party politics. These plans were evolved by Mr. Ulmanis, leader of the Farmer's Party, in response to widespread criticism of the existing system.

The idea of changing the constitution dates back to the earlier years of Latvian independence after the World War, when already it was felt that the President should be elected by plebiscite and be given more power.

The new move is considered to have been expedited by similar action taken in Estonia, which in its turn was influenced by Fascist tendencies in other parts of Europe. Party friction and frequent Cabinet changes are considered to have handicapped improvement of the cultural and economic conditions of the country. Likewise the improvement of the lot of the Latvian farmer is considered to have been prejudiced.

The President, who up to now has been elected by the Saeima (Parliament) for three years, would under the new constitution be directly elected by the people—and for five years. Fifty per cent of all votes would be necessary to secure election. The President could be reëlected for a further period of five years.

The President would have the right to dissolve Parliament and to order a new election. Hitherto if he exercised this right he risked his position because after the dissolution of the Parliament by the President a plebiscite has to decide whether the people approve of his action, and if not then the President is dismissed. The President may, however, be deprived of office by means of a plebiscite in which not less than half the voters demand his retirement.

## American Textiles Ousted by Japanese In the Philippines

MANILA, May 17 (AP)—American cotton piece goods have virtually disappeared from the Philippines market, textile importers here said today, having been displaced by Japanese manufactures.

The comment was made in connection with the conference at Washington of American textile operators with chairmen of the Senate and House Insular Affairs Committees with regard to possible steps to protect American markets, including the Philippines.

Mr. Max Jummer of Kummer & Comins, said Japanese textiles captured 80 per cent of the island market in the first quarter of this year, while a year ago American imports were about the same proportion. At present, he declared, 95 per cent of the Philippines textile imports were Japanese.

Mr. S. Dazai, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, said higher protection for American goods in the Philippine Islands would only mean the Filipino people would be forced to pay higher prices. He pointed out that the American Congress had imposed restrictions upon the movement of Philippine coconut oil and sugar into the United States.

## Railroad Pension Bill Approved by Conductors

TORONTO, May 17 (AP)—Urging every United States railway employee be given a pension upon reaching the age of 65, a resolution was passed unanimously yesterday by the Order of Railway Conductors of America in convention here.

They urged the United States Government to pass during this session the proposed railroad retirement pension bill. Mr. S. N. Berry, president, will write each Senator and Representative notifying him the order approves the bill.

## Swope Made Prison Warden

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. E. B. Swope, head of the New Mexico state prison system, as warden for the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, was announced yesterday by the United States Department of Justice. Mr. Swope succeeds Mr. Finch R. Archer, resigned.

# Editorials Mold Thought of World, Editors Informed

## Ellard Tells Inland Press Membership About Big Responsibilities

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, May 17—The power of the editorial page of the daily newspaper has grown so greatly in the recent world crisis that the press has responsibilities of leadership never before known, as well as unprecedented opportunities to help steady world conditions by expression of enlightened opinion, the Inland Daily Press Associations were told here yesterday.

While noting remarkable improvement in the quality and scope of the average editorial page in the past few years, Mr. Roscoe Ellard of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, who reported on a three-year study, said there was still considerable room for improvement.

Mr. Ellard said that with so many changes going on, with so many new developments in national, policy and international affairs and with many of these developments so complicated it takes an expert to explain them, it is almost impossible for the average person to understand the front page without reading the editorial page.

The improvement in the editorial pages, he said, comes partly in response to "consumer demand," and partly as an effect of the strong leadership of President Roosevelt.

This growth of the power and influence of the editorial has given the press new responsibilities, he said.

The editorial page, Mr. Ellard said, is "no longer caviar to the general" but bread and butter for the rank and file. "For the first time in 50 years," he continued, "newspapers are finding attractively presented editorials of power and scholarship necessary both to build circulation and hold it."

Feeling the public demand for more light on current developments, Mr. Ellard said, newspapers in recent months "have come closer to meeting their editorial page responsibilities than at any other time in this generation.

"The weight of editorial opinion now seems to be," he continued, "that thoroughly competent interpretation is one of the lifeboats that will carry both passengers and ships officers to shore in these troubled seas."

With this opportunity before them, Mr. Ellard said, newspapers should pay particular attention to developing editorial writers of ability and insight. "They must be practical idealists, and scholars," he said, "and they must persistently build for themselves what Matthew Arnold called 'the educated man's fundamental attitude toward life.'" They must, he continued, develop basic points of view born of long study, toward contacts with the state, religion, economics, morals, philosophy, art.

There is encouraging evidence, he added, that many newspapers are trying to obtain the best editorial talent they can, because a survey of salaries paid editorial writers reveals surprisingly high averages. At the same time, some papers have already begun to seek expert assistance from economists and other students, he said, and to be in search of ways of improving their editorial character.

A good part of the association's meeting was devoted to discussion of problems under the NRA.

Mr. John L. Meyer of Madison, Wis., secretary, reported that 70 per cent of the publishers belonging to the association had signed the daily newspaper code and were working with it, while many of the members who had commercial printing plants were complying with the graphic arts code.

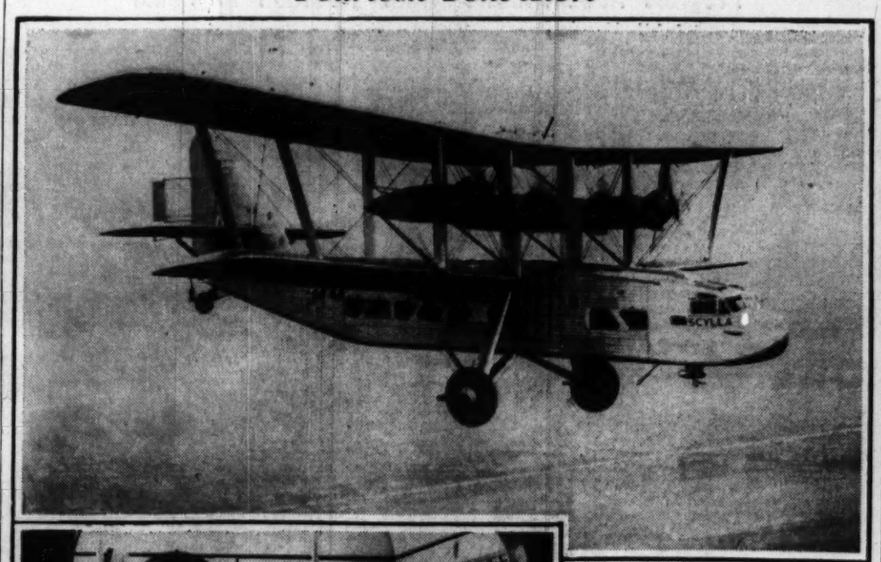
## Dr. Mather A. Abbott

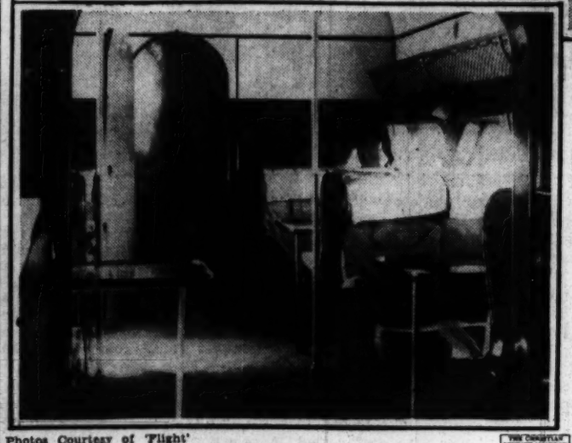
LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 17 (AP)—Dr. Mather A. Abbott, who passed on today, was for the past 15 years headmaster of Lawrenceville School. Under the régime of Dr. Abbott at Lawrenceville School, a $3,000,000 building campaign was started and two-thirds was successfully completed. The new buildings of the school include an administration and classroom building, the alumni war memorial building, housing younger boys; two dormitories, a complete infirmary and a library. Born in Halifax, N. S., in 1874, he received his A.B. degree from King's College, Windsor, N. S., in 1893, going direct to Worcester College, Oxford, where he took another A.B. degree, followed by a Master of Arts degree at Oxford. In 1896, Dr. Abbott came to the United States as a master at Groton School, where he taught until 1914. There, he became known as one of the country's outstanding schoolmasters. Among his pupils was President Roosevelt. In the fall of 1915, he went to Yale University as professor of Latin. In 1917, he became coach of the varsity crew at Yale.

## Trinidad to Issue New Stamps

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, May 17 (By U. P.)—When Trinidad's new issue of postage stamps reaches here, more than 10,000 sets will be prepared for philatelists all over the world. Local views feature the issue which lacks a two-penny denomination. British Guiana also authorized a new stamp issue.

## Fourteen Tons Aloft





Photos Courtesy of 'Flight'

**Scylla in Flight**

**Upper—Four Jupiter Engines Roaring Through the Air. Lower—Glimpse Into Forward Cabin.**

## British Giant Flier Carries 44—Called Biggest Trade Plane

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 17—Britain's new giant passenger plane, Scylla, weighing more than 14 tons, entered the London-Paris passenger service yesterday.

It is claimed that the Scylla is the largest land plane in regular commercial service.

Her length is 77 feet with a wing span of 113 feet. The four Jupiter engines totalling 2500 horsepower will carry her crew of five and 39 passengers at a cruising speed of 130 miles an hour.

The cabins of the Scylla are by far the most roomy that have yet been designed for any British plane, the mean width of the two saloons being just under 11 feet. The pilots and wireless operator are right forward. Immediately aft of them is a commodious saloon to take 10 passengers. The after cabin is similarly roomy with seating for 29 persons.

With a full load of 625 gallons of petrol the pay load will be 5250 pounds for a range of 600 miles. During her tests the takeoff time at a weight of 30,000 pounds was only 11 seconds.

## U. S. Blocks Parole Chance For Abductors of Gettle

LOS ANGELES, May 17 (AP)—James F. Kirk, Roy A. Williams and Larry Kerrigan, confessed abductors of Mr. William F. Gettle, wealthy Beverly Hills oil man, prior to leaving for San Quentin prison to begin life term, were taken to federal court and arraigned on indictments charging them with conspiracy to use the mails to extort.

Under the state law a prisoner is ineligible for parole if another indictment or conviction stands against him. The three pleaded not guilty, their bail was fixed at $50,000 and their trial set for May 29.

## War Planes Leave Miami

MIAMI, Fla., May 17 (AP)—Returning from tactical maneuvers with the fleet in Caribbean waters, 21 marine planes left here yesterday for their home base at Quantico, Va. The planes reached here Tuesday from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, which was their base during the war games with the fleet.

## Blind Professor Wins Award

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A high university honor was conferred on a blind member of the faculty of the University of Michigan for accomplishment in his field, when Prof. Paul Mueschke, assistant professor of English literature, recently received the annual Henry Russell Award of $250.

# New England Bakers Stagger Under Price-Cutting and Costs

## *Profit of $249 on $1,500,000 Sale Shows Pressure That Threatens Industry With Monopoly; NRA Code Sought to End Bickering*

A profit of $249 on sales of $1,500,000. Balance sheets of 42 concerns with only three of them showing black figures. The other 39 all deep in ruinous red.

Such is the story shown by the records covering 15 weeks' operations in 42 member businesses in the New England Bakers Association. The balance sheets are now in the hands of Mr. P. A. O'Connell, NRA administrator for Massachusetts as the bakers seek to formulate a code for their industry.

Back of this record of business in the red lies the usual story that was woven in the depression years, cut-throat competition, "chiseling," unfair and unethical practices forcing the trade as a whole to follow suit. And "following suit" meant boosting hours of labor, cutting wages to the bone, and after that continuance of operation in the red until ruin now stares hundreds of bakers in the face.

**Staggering Burden**

Mr. Robert A. Sullivan, secretary of the New England Bakers Association, says that the bakers today are in a critical condition. Without a code to cover working conditions, wages and fair prices, they are staggering along under a burden that must crush them if it is not removed. And, until such a code or agreement is worked out, bread, the prime necessity of the consumer, will continue to be made under conditions that will in the end have forced out all competition and put the manufacture in the hands of a monopolizing group.

Unethical and unfair competition has raised havoc. And, on top of this has been heaped the burden of rising costs. The processing tax on wheat is passed on by the miller to the baker. And as he pays the tax he sees wheat prices mounting as adverse crop reports come in. And the bludgeon of competition hammers the price down in spite of the growing costs.

All through New England the story is the same. One of the larger bakers doing business in Greater Boston showed a loss of $168,000 in his report of his 15 weeks' operations.

Indeed, New England bakers seem to be worse off than those in most other sections of the country. Bread in New England is cheaper than it is in some of the western cities where flour is milled. And the New England baker is paying high freight rates over and above the price of the flour to the western baker.

**Steadily Losing Money**

Why continue in a business that is steadily losing money? Mr. Sullivan points out that as in so many other industries the bakers are hanging on in the hope that the present conditions will give way to sane and equitable business tactics.

Without a code themselves the bakers are buying much of their supplies from code-governed industries. They are paying a price for their flour and other ingredients that spells a profit to the miller and wholesaler while they themselves write upon their account books in figures distressingly red.

The reason for the absence of a code in the industry lies in the usual set of complicated differences. First, there is a difference between the baker and labor. The bakers cut hours to 44 under the federal reemployment ruling. The code worked out by the bakers and presented to the code authorities received an adverse report from the Labor Board, for labor wanted a 36-hour week. This, under the present circumstances, the bakers claim, is out of the question. The consumer would not stand the added cost that such a move would make necessary.

But in spite of these obstacles the bakers see in an adopted NRA code a ray of light on a dismal horizon. There must be a code, or, failing that, some sort of a working agreement, if the making of bread is not to pass altogether out of competition into the hands of a monopoly.

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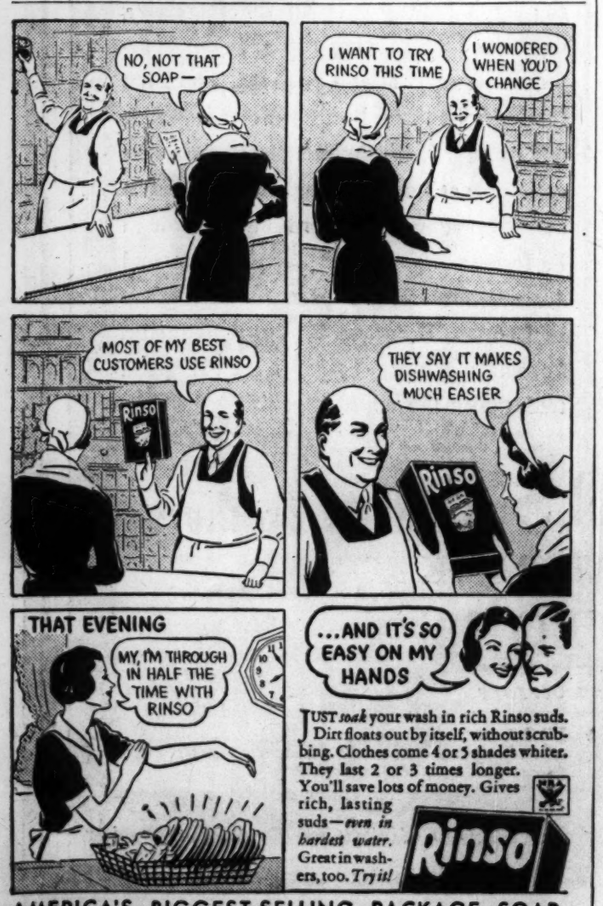
NO, NOT THAT SOAP—
I WANT TO TRY RINSO THIS TIME
I WONDERED WHEN YOU'D CHANGE
MOST OF MY BEST CUSTOMERS USE RINSO
Rinso
THEY SAY IT MAKES DISHWASHING MUCH EASIER
Rinso
THAT EVENING
MY, I'M THROUGH IN HALF THE TIME WITH RINSO
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HERE are two summer roundtrip tickets to California. Both cost the same. One takes you straight to Los Angeles and back on the same route. The other takes you to New Orleans, then to Los Angeles on our famous Sunset Limited across the picturesque Old South and the Southwest, then up the coast to San Francisco and the Pacific Northwest, and back home on a northern U.S. or Canadian line. The first ticket shows you one narrow strip of the West. The other shows you the whole Pacific Coast and a different part of the West each way. Both cost the same. Which ticket would you buy?

Our four leading trains to California—Golden State Limited, Sunset Limited, Overland Limited and Cascade—approach California through four entirely different scenic regions. By going West on one of these trains and returning on another you make a roundtrip that is really *round*, yet the rail fare is not 1¢ higher!

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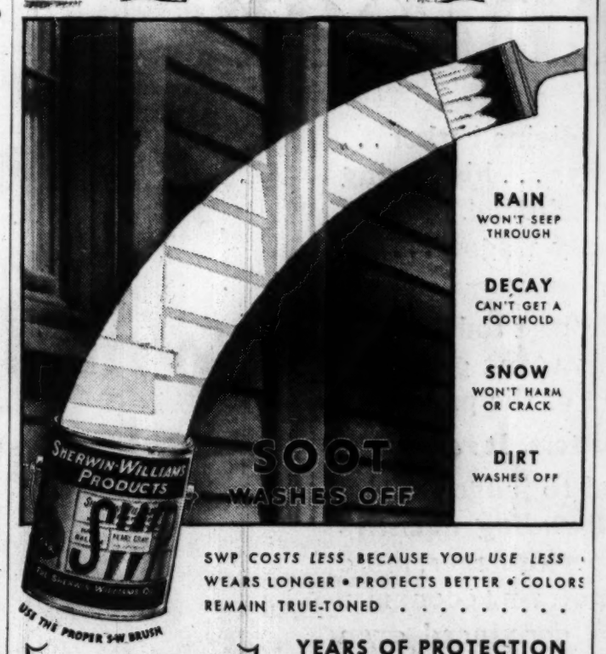


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Sherwin-Williams SWP House Paint protects your home like a coat of armor. Decay can't get a foothold on its tough film. Dirt and soot do not readily cling to its smooth, *self-cleaning* surface. SWP wears longer and looks better—because it *is* better! See your Sherwin-Williams dealer—and engage a good painter. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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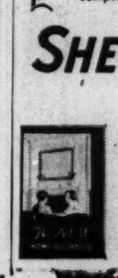

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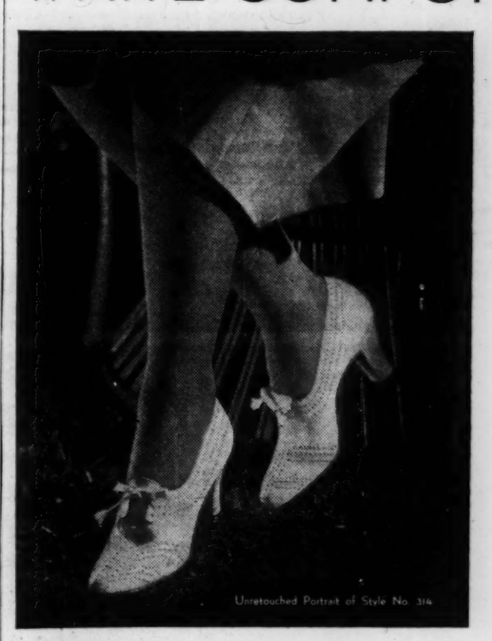


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# League to Help China Despite Japan's Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

interest of faster water transportation.

The emancipation of women which is being felt to some degree in all the larger cities of China has probably progressed farther here than anywhere else.

**No More Bound Feet**

The old-fashioned bound-foot style has long since vanished among the younger generation. Girl students mingle with the boys, as is the case in the schools of Tokyo and other Japanese cities. At the same time, women are still primarily home makers and modern ways of cooking and housekeeping are popular items in the vernacular press.

Occidental sports are becoming common. Track events, tennis, football, volleyball are the regular recreational routine in the Canton schools. A seven-day municipal sports meet enlivened the public entertainment program in March.

The main thing, of course, is Canton's fulfillment of the three-year-plan, embodying 14 projects for the agricultural development of Kwangtung Province.

Among the details mapped out in this plan for increased production are: Reform of the financial system with a view to the abolition of obnoxious taxes; education; reconstruction in cities and towns; relief work and completion of highway construction along routes recently decided upon.

**All Four Phases Succeed**

The first year of the plan has been completed with success in all the four main phases—political, financial, educational and reconstructive. A special information bureau of the Kwangtung Government has confessed that the scheme derived its inspiration from the Soviet Five-Year Plan.

Political phases of the program involve the establishment of a system of civil service examinations; stabilization of government positions, and initiation of people into local politics so that by the end of the three-year period, every district in the Province will be self-governing. A school for training magistrates has been opened, with more than 2000 enrollments.

The main objective in the field of provincial finances is the elimination of corrupt practices and the revision of the farm tax on a basis that will merely "augment government revenue." Objectionable taxes, including levies on gambling and opium are to be abolished. Arrangements are being made for periodical redemption of the Provincial Government bonds. Banknotes inadequately backed will be redeemed and destroyed while subsidiary coins will be made to conform to the usual standard. The total government revenue has already increased considerably.

**Many Other Roads Opening**

New agricultural technique is coming into use. A fishing port is to be opened at Shangchuen Island and a factory established for making modern fishing equipment. Special attention will be given to the development of iron deposits in the east and west river valleys. By June, construction of mills for silk, cotton and wool as well as an electric power station to furnish current to operate them will be completed.

A highway linking Canton with Swatow, up the coast, has been completed. Two-thirds of a projected 10,000-mile highway system is now open to the people. Telephone and radio service has been extended to most of the important cities in the east and north river regions.

Much of this activity is part of China's natural development, but there is a zest and modernity about the atmosphere of Canton quite unlike anything elsewhere in China. Revolutions, they say, all come from Canton. The present expansion indicates that some very constructive evolution comes from Canton as well.

## Mrs. Tillinghast In Attack on Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

ture and I know that it is impossible for a Communist to be inactive."

There is, she went on, a definitely organized group which has divided America into 20 sections. Section No. 1, comprising the New England states, is divided into eight parts. At the head of each part there is a trusted worker, who is, nevertheless, carefully watched; and if he is found disloyal to the party he is quickly removed. That is carried straight through the country.

Their program shows their aim is to get their representatives into every factory, office or institution; into the Legislature, the police force, the philanthropic organizations, to permeate every phase of life so as to hasten the revolution and bring about a Soviet Republic directed from Moscow.

Mrs. Tillinghast discussed in detail Bill H. R. 9363, proposed to qualify provisions of the immigration laws now in force.

"When you see articles in the newspapers and periodicals," he stated, "deploring the 'inhuman manner in which aliens are railroaded out of the country without due regard to their rights,' please remember that a criminal alien can appeal all the way from the lower courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and then to the Governor for protection.

"When deporting a criminal alien we must first seek a warrant of arrest showing the phases of the law which have been violated. Then a warrant of deportation is issued, and we proceed as provided by the law; but—his attorney can appeal to our Federal District Court, to attempt to show why he should not be deported. If the court denies his appeal, his attorney can appeal to the Federal Circuit Court, and if denied they can then appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"If the Supreme Court denies the appeal, if that alien is a criminal alien, his attorney may then appeal to the Governor of the State of which the alien is a resident for pardon. If a state governor grants a pardon to a criminal alien . . . that automatically defeats the warrant of deportation, and the alien is free to remain in this country."

It is often difficult, she said, to deport aliens who are a menace to all that we hold best in our land.

The speaker objected to the new bill which seeks to eliminate provisions for deporting aliens for teaching unlawful destruction of property, or anarchical overthrow of the Government.

The greater the criminal, the greater the gangster, the more money there is from the underworld at the service of the criminal to defeat his deportation, the harder it is to deport him, she said. A judge, she said, ought to be able to determine the merits of the case within 30 days.

## Progress Rubs Elbows With Tradition in China

Two Views of Harbor at Canton Showing Retreat of Old Against Advance of New

### Speed of Sound

Sound travels through air about 12 miles a minute.

## Preview of Passion Play Shows Few Text Changes

OBERAMMERGAU, Ger., May 17 (AP)—The 1934 jubilee version of the Passion Play was given its first test of public appreciation today before an audience of newspaper men and other specially invited guests.

Only minor technical changes had been made in the text and presentation of the play, with its 15 acts, 65 scenes and numerous vividly presented "tableaux vivant."

## Taxation Prevents Slum Destruction, Editor Maintains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17—The American system of taxation encourages the fire trap, Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, of New York, editor of the magazine American City, told the National Fire Protection Association at its closing session here today.

"Under the system almost everywhere in the United States the property owner who remodels a fire trap for greater safety or tears it down and erects a modern building is promptly fined by the tax assessor—that year and from then on," he declared.

"He pays in added taxes for having made his community more safe. The obvious result is to discourage reconditioning and new construction. And yet we have documentary proof in Cleveland and New York studies that our subnormal housing areas impose a greater than normal burden on the community in fire department costs and loss of life and property.

"By raising more revenue from the land and less from the buildings, two essential aims in ridding our cities of fire traps will be achieved. Land will become cheaper to buy and develop. Modern homes will become cheaper to own or rent."

Other speakers urged the use of government funds also for improving fire protection service in rural districts.

Mr. David J. Price of the United States Department of Agriculture asserted that fires on farms destroyed $100,000,000 worth of property last year—"a $15,000,000 reduction, but still far too high." This was about 30 per cent of the monetary losses from fire.

### Trujillo Appears Reëlected

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 17 (By U. P.)—President Rafael Trujillo was assured of reëlection by 250,000 votes, it was estimated here last night. Women deposited trial ballots, asking equal rights.


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### The Editor's Puzzle

326

"Nearly everyone said the professor who has ~~studied marine life paid a visit to the along shores of~~ a stream that ~~flows~~ enters the sea ~~for the purpose of studying marine life~~ has found young eels."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)


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*From a painting by George Davidson who sailed on the* COLUMBIA

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Paul Revere, business man extraordinary, brought in his notes regularly for discount. General Henry Knox, friend of Washington and founder of the Society of the Cincinnati; General Henry Lincoln, John Hancock, Charles Bulfinch, all appear on the early Bank ledger.

Among the merchants of prominence who used the Bank were Thomas Russell, pioneer in the Russian trade, and Joseph Barrell, Captain Crowell Hatch and John Derby of the group which sent the ships *Columbia* and *Lady Washington* to the Northwest, opening up the rich fur trade.

As this group of staunch Bostonians extended New England's business horizon, the Bank kept pace with the increasing demands for financing the growing commerce. Today, after 150 years, The First National Bank of Boston, direct descendant of the Massachusetts Bank, serves its customers at home through its head office and 26 branches in Greater Boston. Through its foreign branches in Buenos Aires and Havana, and its European representatives in London, Paris and Berlin, it maintains financial machinery by which New England trades with the world.

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# Central American Nations Halt At Threshold of Political Union But Agree on Closer Accord

## Treaty of Confraternity Fosters Coöperation and Liberal Citizenship, Omits Federation, Free Trade, Monetary Unit and Coups d'Etat

*Weekly Latin-American Article*

By George Howland Cox

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Central American Treaty of Confraternity, signed at Guatemala City, April 14, 1934, by representatives of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, is a nebulous bit of writing if the unofficial opnion of various Latin Americans in Washington may be accepted.

At the moment complete information as to all that occurred during what was expected to be a highly important session is not procurable. However, from information gathered from persons in touch with delegates to the conference and with the Central American press, the opinion is apparent that the session failed in what it set out to accomplish.

Four major topics formerly set up for discussion are shown to have been dropped by the wayside or ineffectively approached; namely, a federation of Central American states, the nonrecognition of revolutionary governments, free trade and a common monetary unit.

**Political Union Avoided**

A Central American Federation, in other words the political union of the five republics, was not adopted, although the argument was made that such a federation would unify all interests without impairing the sovereignty of any nation. So far as can be learned, divergent opinions on numerous trade problems became insurmountable.

The nonrecognition of governments coming into power through revolution did not find favor, probably because of El Salvador's stand. The El Salvadoran Constitution guarantees the right for nationals to revolt. Consequently, the 1923 Central American Treaty continues to remain in force for Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. This treaty embodies the nonrecognition clause. El Salvador and Costa Rica have abrogated it.

Free trade was unceremoniously relegated to the side lines. Partial explanation is offered by the El Salvadoran Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and by the energetically analytical Latin-American Digest of Panama. The point is made that El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras have, in recent years, protected their cattle, hog, and agricultural industries by imposing high tariff barriers. And further, that in El Salvador's case its small national area necessitates the exportation of goods to obtain funds with which to purchase articles required within its borders.

**Monetary Unit Impractical**

A common monetary unit was not indorsed because of the good and sufficient reason that the five Central American republics have not adopted one common standard, gold or silver.

As a means to an end, that is, for the purpose of supplying detailed information as to each country's economic, financial, social and cultural conditions (in order that later the above four topics might possibly be brought up for further consideration), the Guatemala conference adopted a resolution calling for a Casa de Centroamericana.

A casa (house, building) is to be erected in the capital of each republic. It will function after the manner of the Pan-American Union at Washington. Data will be obtainable covering trade, treaties, laws and governmental messages; also, information interesting to teachers, students and tourists. Each building will be supported from national funds.

That a Casa de Centroamericana can appreciably add to the information already possessed by each Central American nation of the others is much to be doubted; still it may be of use to foreign teachers, students and tourists. Delegates, however, to the conference were optimistic, for they voted another measure to travel hand-in-hand with the casa.

**Freedom in Citizenship**

To bring about closer coöperation, a resolution was adopted declaring that Central American-born citizens residing in any of the Central American countries would not be considered aliens. They would enjoy rights identical with those of the nationals in whatever republic they took up residence.

To obtain full citizenship the conference made one stipulation: all persons must conform to the constitutional laws of the country, and, if such persons would exercise political rights they must furnish the legal qualifications of the country where they were born, plus the legal requirements of the country of their adoption.

The articles in the Central American Treaty of Confraternity may disappoint a large number of persons interested in a somewhat extreme revision of Central American politics and trade.

**Cultivation of Coöperation**

International conferences never satisfy everybody. The recent Pan-American Conference at Montevideo is an example. But sessions like those in Montevideo and Guatemala have their use, especially if they develop a desire to coöperate for the eventual adjustment of troublesome issues.

A confederation of Central American states has long been discussed. Intense national pride, as well as trade problems, will probably always stand in the way. Free trade is rather out of the question until each nation becomes self-sustaining.

A common monetary unit is not necessary. And the recognition of governments coming into power by revolution is a question which must be determined by conditions leading to such a revolution.

The measures voted at the Guatemala conference now go to the various congresses for adoption.

## Mexico's Girl Guides Simmer in Melting Pot

Courtesy of Girl Guides' Association

**Thirteen Nationalities Represented Here**

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Girl Guides in Great Britain and Ireland increased by 8560 in 1933 compared with 1932, according to the annual report of the movement issued here. In the Overseas Dominions and Colonies the increase has been 4885. The grand world total is 1,204,869—an increase of 62,706. One of the most interesting reports comes from Mexico, which has 13 nationalities working in unity and harmony: Mexico, Chile, Japan, France, United States, Italy, Arabia, Sweden, England, Russia, Spain, Germany and Puerto Rico.

# Intelligence Tests Limited In Usefulness, Report Finds

## Futile in Determining Social and Educational Policies Commission Declares, and Useless in Pointing the Way to a Career

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Contemporary social knowledge and thought finds the validity and utility of intelligence tests in formulating social and educational policies patently limited, according to the fourth installment of the report of the commission on social studies of the American Historical Association, made public today.

Wide and deep knowledge of the methods and findings of intelligence testing is in itself indaquate to the task of determining social and educational policies, the report says, because such policies have their roots in a "complex of ideas and interests in which conceptions of intelligence gradation condition do not determine purpose."

Although in present American society the intelligence of the population shows a certain distribution with respect to occupations, this is no indication, the report continues, of what the distribution should be in the interests of society or may be as occupations shift under the movement of interests and ideas.

"Neither does it give precise and positive guidance in determining whether a child with a given level of intelligence should be advised to enter a particular occupation or profession," the commission says, "or embark upon a particular career, irrespective of his economic and cultural circumstances."

Such findings, the commission believes, give not the "slightest clue to the social utility of the various occupations from racketeering to banking." Nor, in its opinion, do these findings determine the values and restraints which society may or should place on occupational classifications and activities.

The commission declares that in attempting to measure environment, conduct, honesty, good citizenship, temperament and self-control, the testers are "dealing with matters that are not susceptible of mathematical description." The assignment of mathematical values to "ethical and æsthetic experiences is meaningless to contemporary social knowledge and thought," it holds.

"Where the new-type tests are chiefly relied upon, two major evils are sure to emerge," the report continues, "the placing of a fictitious rating on the student who is clever at learning the tricks of the trade, and the encouragement of students to go to college or into life without ever having to put forth continuous and constructive effort in thinking and writing in the fields of history, political science, economics, sociology and human relations.

"The use by administrative officers of the findings of objective tests in grading and promoting teachers encourages the latter to concentrate on the mechanical aspects of learning, thought and study. When they form the sole or major basis for judgment they are a menace to education."

The belief that these tests can guide and measure the efficiency of instruction in the social sciences, the commission holds, is based on "misconceptions of social processes." Such tests, it declares, "do positive damage to the minds and powers of children."

Any actual testing of a program of social science instruction is had by the "responses of the individual to social situations throughout life," the commission writes.


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—The—
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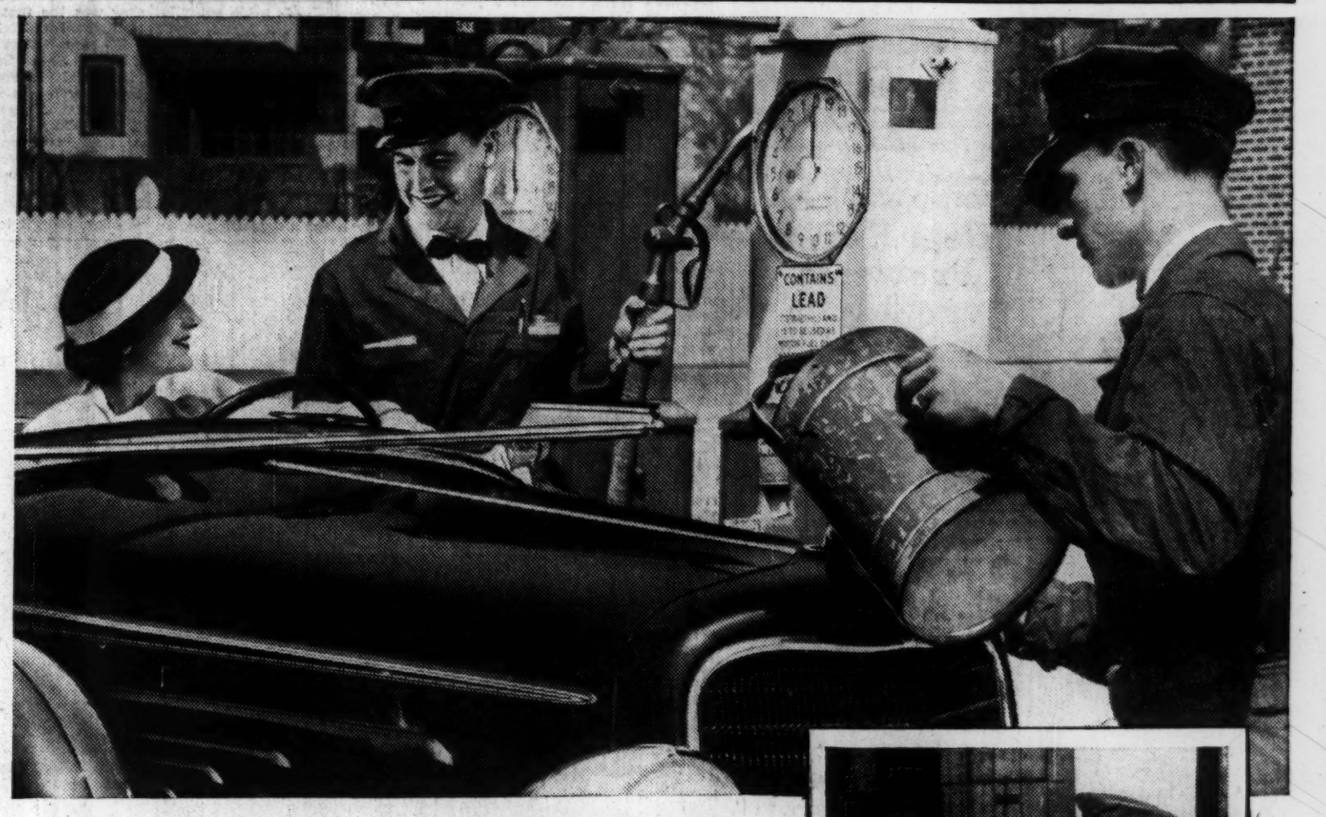


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# Mixing of Grades In British Prison Proves Successful

## Wakefield Governor Reports Special System of Pay for Extra Work

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WAKEFIELD, Yorks, Eng.—Experiments in the mixing of different grades of prisoners so that the "better types" of men have a chance of beneficially influencing their companions, are reported as working successfully at Wakefield prison.

"My experience with the mixing of these star class penal servitude prisoners with the local star class prisoners," the governor declares, "is that it has a definite steadying effect on the general body. They are, as a rule, a better type of man and have become quite an important factor in maintaining the satisfactory standard in the messes and association.

"As an experiment, special class prisoners, instead of associating as a separate class were dispersed throughout the prison, and when they reached the association stage were allotted to messes, approximately two specials with eight star class prisoners."

Reference is also made to a provisional scheme of payment for work done in excess of a given task. The maximum that can be earned is 1 shilling a week, the average payment being 3.8d. per week per eligible earner. Each earner contributes 1 penny to a common fund from which games are purchased. The prisoners are allowed to spend their earnings at the canteen once weekly. If a man is punished for breach of prison regulations he forfeits his pay.

"The system," the governor says, "has now run long enough to be quite an established part of the routine. It operates smoothly and apparently efficiently. It is a great incentive to maximum effort in daily industry, particularly where payment is made on measured output."

During the year education classes were increased from 35 to 57, and classes held numbered 1297, giving an attendance of 16,954.

"On Nov. 1 out of a population of 396 eligible for classes," the report shows, "there were 343 men attending at least one class; 240 were attending two classes and 133 were attending three classes (percentage attending one class 86.6). The number of voluntary teachers is 37 and staff teachers four. In addition to this, in November it was decided that the services of better educated prisoners should be utilized for class teaching, and, there are now eight classes being instructed by these prisoners."

## History Bobs Out From Behind Every Corner

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor — By Staff Artist

**The Land of the Pilgrims**

**Upper Left—The Governor Winslow House at Marshfield, Mass. Upper Right—The Howland House at Plymouth, the Walls of Which Are Said to Be the Only Ones Left in the United States That Heard the Voices of the Pilgrims. Lower Left—The Old Ship Church, at Hingham, Mass., in Continuous Use As Place of Worship for More Than 250 Years. Lower Center—The House at Duxbury That John Alden Built for His Bride, Priscilla, and Occupied Ever Since by Aldens. Lower Right—Map of Route.**

# *Plymouth's Historic Interest Concerns More Than the Rock*

*Historical Jaunts in New England*
Fourth of 10 Articles

Some 50 miles south of Boston, along a historic shore, rich in its charming heritage from the days of the Pilgrims, lies Plymouth. It is a magnet that draws all tourists to it. For the Boston visitor it makes an ideal one day motor trip, with plenty of time for leisurely stopping along the way.

The route from Boston leads out over Massachusetts Avenue to Quincy, where Route No. 3 is picked up. This course runs along an excellent highway direct into Plymouth.

**Kingston**—This is one of the first towns passed through which contains interesting Pilgrim history. Settled in 1637 by a clan of wandering settlers from Plymouth, Kingston was the first town to take the overflow of immigrants to this country. It also was the home of Mayor John Bradford, son of Governor William Bradford. The house, built in 1674, still stands, and is in excellent condition. For many years the manuscript of the "Bradford History of Plymouth" remained in this house. Inside may be seen many fine period furnishings.

**Plymouth**—The first town ever to be officially settled in this country. It is crammed with history and associations of the world's greatest men. The route here comes in over Court Street with the National Monument to the Pilgrim Fathers rising sharply against the sky on the right. It is the largest piece of granite statuary in the world and a fine tribute to the first settlers.

Moving on to the water front at the foot of North Street is Plymouth Rock, the identified landing place of the first boatload of Pilgrims. Continuing along from this point, Leyden Street, the first street ever laid out in this country, is reached. On this street stood the original Pilgrim houses. The exact location of the "Common House" is now marked by a bronze plate. Above the Town Square is Burial Hill. From here a splendid view of the bay is seen and far out to sea.

At this point Capt. Miles Standish built a solid timber fort in January, 1621.

The oldest house in this town is the Old Howland House, the last left in Plymouth whose "walls have heard the voices of the 'Mayflower' Pilgrims." It was built in 1666 and has much of the original timber and brick work. On the return trip to Boston Route 3-A is taken via the shore.

**Duxbury**—This town reeks with Pilgrim lore. Settled in 1630, Duxbury was named for Duxborough Hall, the home of Miles Standish's family in England. Later John Alden settled here with his bride Priscilla. In 1653, John built a house. Since that time it has never been out of the Alden family. It is open for visitors and has many articles about the rooms which were used by the couple.

**Marshfield**—Just a short run to this picturesque village, first settled in 1641. It became famous by the residence of Daniel Webster, noted statesman. An amusing story is told of this noted New Englander. "He was once tramping over the Marshfield meadows . . . when he encountered a couple of Boston sporting snobs, who were stuck in the mud.

"Not knowing Webster, but seeing that he was strong and stalwart, they begged him to carry them, one by one on his back, to dry land, which he readily did. He accepted the quarter which they proffered for his trouble. Then they inquired if 'Old Webster was likely to be at home,' as they might call. Mr. Webster replied that the gentlemen alluded to was not at home just then, but would be so soon as he could walk to the house, and then added he would be glad to see them at dinner."

Here also is the historic Winslow house. The present house, built in 1699, stands on the site of the house built by Gov. Josiah Winslow of Plymouth Colony. Governor Winslow was the first native-born man to hold this official position.

**Hingham**—Most important here is the Old Ship Church, which was built in 1681. For over 250 years this church has served continually as a place of worship for the people of Hingham. All the original timbers of the frame remain as solid as the day they were hewn out of solid oak with the broadax.

The remainder of the trip passes along through Weymouth and Quincy, thence to Boston.

# Travel Bookings Indicate Revival Of Touring Sport

## Trips to Britain Show Increase of 50 P. C.; Others Also Up

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Both foreign and domestic travel are showing a new impetus in the United States as the vacation season approaches.

A survey on world travel tendencies, conducted by the American Express Company reveals that round-the-world trips are gaining in favor with the public, the number of tourists being about equally divided between those who prefer to make the jaunt independently and those who join the educational tours with escort, according to an announcement here today.

The trend of American travel to Great Britain is one of the outstanding features in the survey, Mr. Douglas Malcolm, who made the report, said. Bookings and inquiries indicate a 50 per cent increase in trips from the United States to Great Britain this year, he added.

The Mediterranean, the Near East, Italy, Palestine, Scandinavia and Russia will be the goals of many tourists, the survey indicated, while Oberammergau, with its tercentennial performance of the Passion Play, will attract thousands of tourists from the United States and other countries.

On the American side of the Atlantic, the Caribbean and West Indies cruises will get a big travel business.

Domestic travel is also picking up, the Pacific coast being particularly in favor and Alaska already scheduled for a 40 per cent increase, as indicated by early bookings.

A large flow of tourists to the United States from Europe is another feature of this year's vacation season, with the Chicago world's fair and circle tours that allow foreign visitors to see the Century of Progress exposition, Niagara Falls, the national parks, the Pacific Northwest and the Canadian Rockies—strong drawing cards in this field.

The American Express Company has already scheduled a 50 per cent increase in travel to the United States from Europe, the announcement said.

## Japanese Plane Reported Shot Down Near Hailar

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—Two Japanese officers were reported killed yesterday when their airplane was shot down in Manchoukuo.

Dispatches from Harbin to the newspaper Asahi said the officers were scouting over a concentration of Chinese irregulars west of Hailar when their plane was fired upon.


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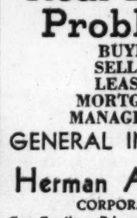

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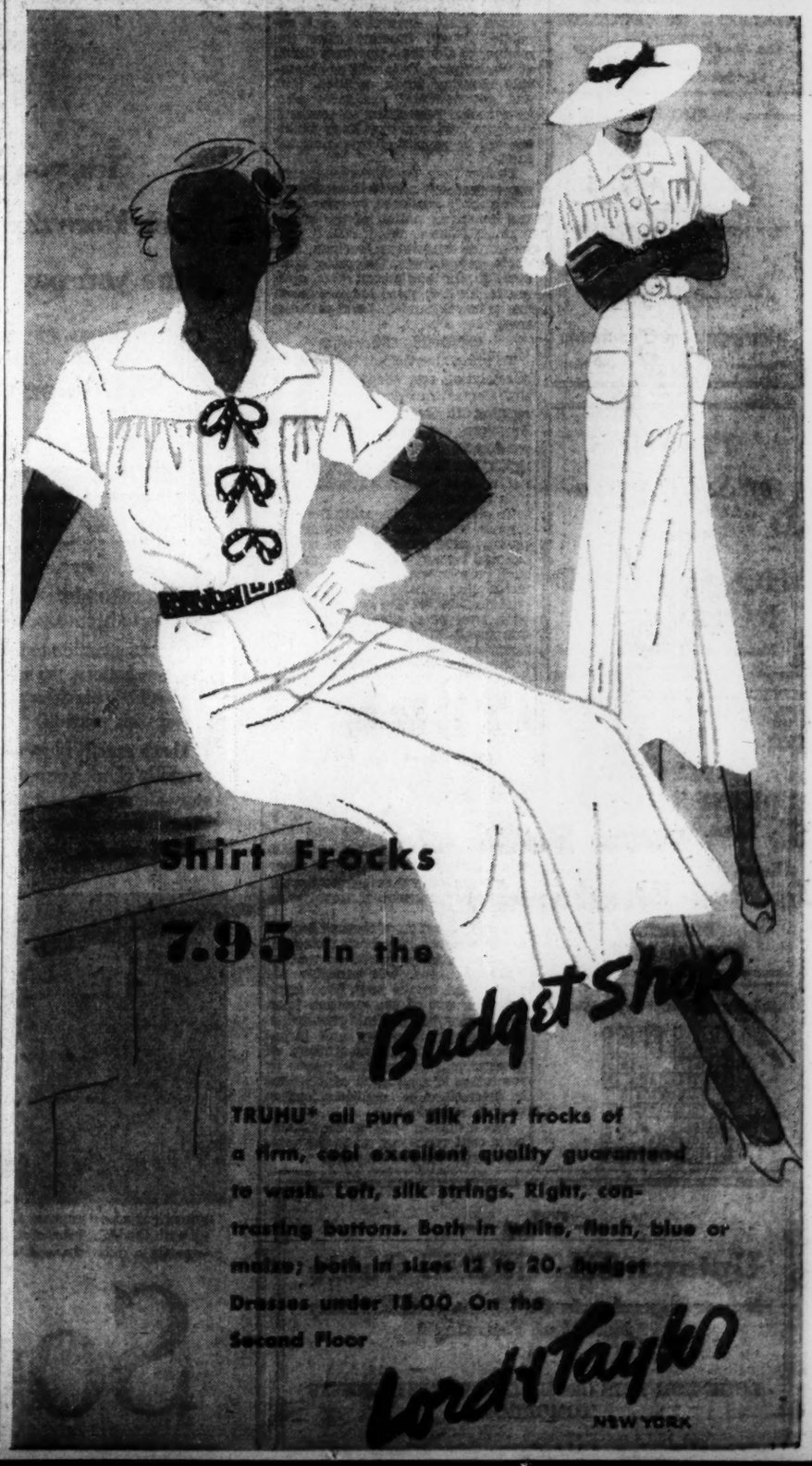
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# Parent-Teacher Congress Backs Movie Reforms

## Federal Aid for Schools Sought in Maintaining Eight-Month Term

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 17—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers will stand squarely behind Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard University, in his campaign against blind buying and block booking of moving pictures, it was indicated here yesterday in a recommendation of the resolutions committee to the thirty-eighth annual convention.

The committee report, receiving its first reading preparatory to discussion and ballot, contained nine major points. It advocates economical school administration but asks employment of teachers of high attainment for classes of proper size. It seeks federal aid for schools whenever needed to maintain a minimum term of eight months, and recommends the broadening of the state taxation base for school support.

The Roosevelt program is appreciated in a resolution, with emphasis laid on consumer coöperation. The report indorses the Tugwell food and drug act, backs temperance education, urges more attractive facilities for leisure time of youth in combating crime and praises the federal emergency adult education program.

**Crime Pictures Opposed**

In outlining the organization policy on motion pictures, the report says:

"We are alarmed by the type of motion picture, quite universally shown, through which children become familiar with the ways in which crimes are committed, the conduct of the intoxicated and other anti-social conduct.

"We believe the exhibition of this type of pictures is a direct result of certain established practices. We protest blind buying and block booking of pictures and other trade practices which prevent the local exhibitor from responding to the public demand for more desirable entertainment for children and intelligent adults.

"We shall work for federal legislation to prevent continuation of these practices."

Another angle in the screen problem was presented by Mrs. Robins Gilman, congress chairman of motion pictures, when she advocated community operation of theaters, thus "transforming them from a liability to an asset."

Mrs. Gilman, whose talk was one of nine in a panel discussion on "The Social Outlook of the Forgotten Child," said, "We have so long accustomed ourselves to the principle of private profit in recreation that even parents find it difficult to adjust themselves entirely to a new order for the benefit of their children and the general improvement of the community."

**Choice of Vocations**

Dr. Adelaide Baylor, chief of home economics for the Federal Board of Vocational Education, outlined the modern trend of parents permitting children to choose their own vocation. Mrs. William T. Bannerman, national legislative chairman of the congress, emphasized the necessity of parents protecting their children through the ballot box.

A warning that child labor benefits through the NRA are not guaranteed after codes expire, and that a continual fight must be waged on their behalf was sounded by Miss Ruth Scrandrette. She said, however, that the ideal long sought by the P. T. A. had been partly achieved.

Only two of the elections announced Wednesday were contested, as Mrs. B. F. Longworthy, Winnetka, Ill., succeeds Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif., as president without opposition. Mrs. C. H. Thorpe, Little Rock, Ark., was elected sixth vice-president, while Mrs. Raymond Binford, Guilford College, North Carolina, was named secretary in the only two contested elections.

Other officers unopposed include: Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, Lansing, Mich., first vice-president; Mrs. Hamilton Shaffer, Dayton, Ohio, second vice-president; Mrs. Noyes D. Smith, Austin, Texas, third vice-president; Mrs. A. B. Shuttleworth, Denver, Colo., fourth vice-president; Mr. A. F. Harman, Montgomery, Ala., fifth vice-president; Mrs. M. P. Summers, Sioux City, Iowa, seventh vice-president, and Mrs. Simon Laphan, Providence, R. I., treasurer.

## Perhaps Some Raphael Here Has Cast His Gaze

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor.

**School Children Prove Apt With Line and Color**

**Upper: Class of Boston Public School Children Study Statue Under Guidance of Museum of Fine Arts. Lower Left: "The Sugar Plum Tree," by Ruth McCarty, 14. Lower Right: Original Design for Chintz by Esta M. Markowitz, 15.**

# Youthful Artists of Boston Find Inspiration in Chaucer

## *Students of Museum of Fine Arts Public School Classes Show Keen Appreciation for Art in Exhibition at the Museum*

Never a jollier Host, nor a gentler Oxford Clerk, nor a better-equipped Wife of Bath, nor a more splendidly caparisoned saddle ever flowed iambically over the Canterbury Road than those evolved in a water color panel now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts.

That the smooth pentameter of Chaucer should be considered as essential an exercise for the ears as drawing and color composition for the eyes and fingers, in order adequately to illustrate the English poet's lines is one of the undeniably workable theories of modern instruction as practiced in the Museum classes for children of the public schools.

Miss Gere's pupils of 12 to 14 years studied thoroughly the character of each Pilgrim and scoured the Museum galleries for details of costume and period equestrian ornament. They listened to the reading of the child's version of the Tales and also some of the Chaucerian verses.

Illustrations of Eugene Field's "The Sugar Plum Tree" in a garden with a candy-stick fence and lollipop hollyhocks; "Jack and the Beanstalk"; and Walter de La Mare's poem, "Cherries," executed in both a gently sympathetic and a humorous frame of mind by various individual pupils are further examples of the concrete expression of the young artist's own thought as he is taught to identify himself with his subject rather than make a photographic copy of the figure or object he sets out to portray.

**Mix Their Own Colors**

Valuable experience in color work is obtained by permitting the children to use only the three primary colors in their boxes, mixing their own greens and purples, oranges, browns and grays.

Miss Chapman's pupils of 8 to 10 years exhibit very amusing and original designs to illustrate the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe. Extremely steep and lengthy flights of steps winding from the toe to the top of the shoe suggest various obstacles to the constant running in and out of small numerous offspring.

Four separate little galleries have been hung, representing the work of about 340 pupils and consisting of about 750 pieces of the 1200 submitted. Among the works of the older children, life drawings in pencil and color wash by Mr. Rotenberg's classes; textile and decorative design by the pupils of Miss Lord, and Plasteline modeling by the classes of Miss LeBrecht, prove that the quietly revolutionary methods of instruction, which aim at furnishing the pupil with technical tools to be used in creating, rather than teaching him to draw or paint in the manner of someone else, are having normal and gratifying results. The Plasteline figures are a new feature of the annual exhibition and consist of two cases of human and animal forms, some of them distinctly characters.

**Wins a Scholarship**

Outstanding among them is a fountain group by Victor Sindoni, who has been awarded the Brookline Woman's Club, Inc., Scholarship for 1934. His charcoal figure compositions and those of Elizabeth H. Balcom are among the most interesting exhibits by Miss Brink's pupils of 14 to 18 years. Esta M. Markowitz, who has received this year the scholarship for the Boston section of the National Council of Jewish Women, has worked out lovely as well as practicable repeating designs, one with a floral motif and one of the dancing Petrouchka, suggested by a performance of the Ballet Russe.

Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward, who has had charge of the drawing classes at the Museum, reports that 11 classes were taught during the winter and five the preceding summer. There are 14 teachers engaged in this work. In some years there have been 18. The excellent instruction, with use of the Museum facilities and classrooms, at the small charge made for tuition, has since 1911 met the needs of hundreds of Boston school children who have flocked enthusiastically to the classes on Saturdays throughout the year and on Tuesdays and Thursdays during the vacation months. The exhibition will end on May 25.

# Shoe Workers Get Full Pay Vacation

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 17 (AP)—A three-day vacation with full pay will be granted 19,000 shoe workers beginning May 30, officials of the Endicott-Johnson Company said yesterday.

In a notice to the workers, Mr. George F. Johnson, chairman of the board; Mr. George W. Johnson, president, and Mr. Charles F. Johnson, general manager, said:

You have had very steady work and have worked hard. This notice is given somewhat in advance to permit you to make plans agreeable to yourselves for the use of the time. Decoration Day, a legal holiday, occurs May 30, which comes on Wednesday. We would naturally close down Tuesday night. We have decided that we can keep up with our orders, which may seasonally be a little light for the next few weeks, to give you three vacation days with full pay. You will then have Saturday and Sunday on your own account.

This makes a five-day complete holiday for all the workers and gives you a full week's pay just as though you had worked the usual 40 hours. We know that this will make you happy and glad, but your pleasure in receiving it is less than our pleasure in being able to give it.

The vacation with pay comes as the management's answer to the recent May Day demonstration of good will on the part of the workers.

**Brazil to Electrify Road**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 17 (By U. P.)—A contract for electrification of the Central Brazil Railway has received executive approval.

# Tulsa's Oil Fair Gets Big Orders From Overseas

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TULSA, Okla., May 17—A graphic indication of recovery in the petroleum industry, both here and abroad, was given yesterday at the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress, when Mr. William B. Way, manager, estimated that exhibitors would sell approximately $24,000,000 worth of new equipment before the exposition ends Saturday.

A large part of this, Mr. Way said, will go to foreign lands. Official representatives of Spain, Germany and Russia are shopping with United States companies exhibiting oil-field supplies and equipment. Envoys of these nations are considering the purchase of several million dollars' worth of equipment each, Mr. Way said.

A new oil-burning airplane engine, displayed here, it is said, will enable planes to have a 30 per cent greater cruising radius than present types.

The engine weighs only 2¼ pounds per horsepower. The United States Navy is stated to be testing one.

Owners of stripper wells—oil wells which produce only a few barrels a day by pumping—met to effect a temporary organization. A national association is planned.

Members of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association were in session today. Directors met and members elected a board of more than 100 for the coming year.

Speakers at the association's annual dinner included Mr. Baird Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, Mr. Warren Platt, Cleveland, editor of the National Petroleum News, and John L. Davis of New York.

## Longshoremen in West Tie Up Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 (AP)—Pacific coast shipping was in a state of near paralysis yesterday as federal officials sought with renewed vigor to end the week-old strike of western seaboard longshoremen.

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—A protest to President Roosevelt against what he called "legalized murder" in the shooting of striking longshoremen in Houston and Galveston was sent May 15 by Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17 (AP)—The "closed" signs were thrown away yesterday at Cleveland filling stations and once more gasoline sloshed into automobile tanks of 250,000 drivers. The strike is at an end.

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# Liquor Converges On Copley Square In Advancing Seas

## Streets Leading Into It Are Dotted With Wet Goods Dealers

The Copley Square district, traditional seat of Boston culture, chafes today under the charge of being the "wettest spot for its size in the United States."

This flareup of educators came through Mr. James A. Smith, secretary of the Back Bay Association, following what he considered an almost blasphemous attempt by one individual to set up a liquor shop immediately adjoining the dignified walls of Boston's Public Library.

As Mr. Smith told a Monitor representative today, he can stand in one place in Copley Square and throw rocks into more liquor dispensing establishments than in any other spot in the country.

Up to now, Copley Square has watched with considerable restraint the rapid growth of liquor sales within and close to its cultured circle. Old-timers remember the square as free from saloons in pre-prohibition days. But post-repeal has apparently lifted restrictions on liquor sales to the point where Copley Square wonders how certain places got the right to peddle liquors.

While paying due respect to the wisdom of the Boston Licensing Board and the peculiar post-repeal conditions, Copley Squareites encourage care and discrimination in the awarding of liquor licenses, plus a close checkup on those who have been granted permits.

The alleged viciousness of the Copley Square circle lies in the fact that it is a rendezvous for school students to whom these liquor places provide a constant temptation by their accessibility and excess numbers.

Within a stone's throw of the center grass plot, Mr. Smith rattled off a list of five hotels, three clubs and a half-dozen restaurants and shops that sell liquors, not to mention the drug stores where alcohol is said to be sold freely and indiscriminately.

Along Boylston Street he cited one wet spot after another with a cultural background of secretarial and musical schools, churches, a university, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Public Library.

"If this indiscriminate granting of licenses continues," Mr. Smith declared, "we will have to have a process of elimination of liquor stands sooner or later."

Just now the educators and hotel men, for their own protection, are mobilizing to call a halt on more permits awarded for the district. At the same time a hitch in the liquor licensing law arises, whereby Boston is awarded 300 liquor dispensing licenses, without restrictions on where these places shall be located. The whole 300 could be legally dumped right in Copley Square.

## Lightship Inquiry Seeks Cause of Crash

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Establishment of safeguards against future similar accidents was made the aim of the special Department of Commerce inquiry today into the sinking of the lightship Nantucket by the liner Olympic Tuesday in the fog off Nantucket Shoals.

Mr. George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses of the Department, one of three members of the inquiry board, said no effort would be made to fix responsibility for the maritime disaster which cost the lives of seven members of the lightship's crew.

Capt. John W. Binks, master of the crack White Star liner which sank the Nantucket, was called to appear as a witness. He testified that he had taken unusual precautions to give the lightship a wide berth.

"I thought that I was two miles away from the lightship at the time of the collision," Captain Binks declared. "I had ported 10 degrees to bring the Olympic farther away from the lightship. Then, to my horror, I saw it dead ahead."

## Kansas City Food Depots Save $500,000 for Relief

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Provident Association, chief direct relief agency in Kansas City, has saved $500,000 in the last 20 months through operation of a wholesale commissary department.

The association established a main warehouse and numerous food distribution depots in the city in August, 1932. Grocery orders given needy families, formerly honored at neighborhood retail stores, now are filled at these depots. Despite this economy, the association in the year ended March 31 spent $1,965,357, or almost $1,000,000 more than in the preceding year, it was reported at the annual meeting.

## Belgians Visit U. S. To Tell of Coronation

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—A Belgian commission arrived on the liner Olympic yesterday to inform President Roosevelt officially of the coronation of King Leopold. It is headed by M. Emile Francqui, former Finance Minister of Belgium.

To enable the Belgians to get to Washington for several meetings, they were taken off the liner at Quarantine by a special government cutter and placed on a train for the capital. It was reported the commission would also discuss the Belgian debt question with the President.

## Macon Reaches El Paso

EL PASO, Texas, May 17 (AP)—The navy dirigible Macon, on a return flight from maneuvers with the fleet in the Caribbean to her base at Sunnyvale, Calif., passed over El Paso at 3:05 a. m. (Mountain Standard Time) today. The weather was excellent.

## Tonight at the Pops

Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet
"Academic Festival" Overture.....Brahms
Præludium.....Jarnefelt
Ballet of the Hours, "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
"A Night on Bald Mountain,".....Moussorgsky
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
"Artist's Life," Waltz.....Strauss
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite.....Grofé
"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar

# Los Angeles Citizens In Police Auxiliary Aid Fight on Crime

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Formation of a citizens' auxiliary police squadron to aid the Los Angeles police department is the latest development in this city's war upon anti-social forces.

The new police force, appointed from among business and professional men here, is not to be armed with guns—or even night sticks. Neither is its personnel expected to stand for patrol duty.

Why? Well, because Chief of Police James E. Davis, in announcing the formation of this new organization recently, explained that he has need of men who can employ effectively the type of ideas that lead to community support of police work. He wants a corps of men who can stand guard for police morale.

"The pulling and sawing of various forces in the community with respect to the police department have gotten us nothing except trouble," Chief Davis said. "We want, and need, unified support of a sound police policy."

To gain his objective, the chief of police has sought to organize representative elements of the community in demanding a more efficient approach to the local crime problem, not only in the police department itself, but also in the courts, and in the jails and penitentiaries. Although the size of the auxiliary has not been fixed definitely, it will, very probably, not exceed 250 men, and may be much smaller.

## *The Dance*

### Hans Wiener at the Pops

The program chosen for the third consecutive appearance of Mr. Hans Wiener and his Dance Group at the Symphony Hall Pops struck a tone of lightness and gayety admirably suited to the popular atmosphere of these concerts. In such a program the music and the dance reciprocally enhance each other and communicate their exhilaration to the audience. The next repetition scheduled is for Monday evening.

"The Princess and the Frog King," an adaptation of a Grimm fairy tale, went off with the touch and go that is the result of plenty of rehearsal. Mr. George Bishop, as the Frog King, got in some neat, light-landing leaps. Miss Nina Dale and Miss Marjorie Heinzen lent grace to the humors of the Fat Lady and the Thin Lady. Miss Dorita Ferguson has improved as the Princess. The striking simplicity of Mr. Reginald Kibbe's setting showed up attractively in the far reaches of Symphony Hall. And the music by Adolphe Adam was right as orchestral accompaniment.

"The Street Dancers," (to a fragment from Krenek's "Jonny Spielt Auf,") a duo by Mr. Hans Wiener and Miss Kay Pope, came to lively performance. Mr. Weiner has keenly the comic sense and excels in dance and make-up of the eccentric or character type. Miss Kay Pope is a vivacious dancer.

"The Butcher, the Baker and the Candlestickmaker," composed (as are all the others) by Mr. Wiener, is a frolicsome employment of the folk element. The costumes, designed by Mr. Wiener, and the shop-front background by Mr. Kibbe are in the same light-hearted vein as the group placement and movement to the waltz rhythms of Johann Strauss.

Mr. Wiener, clothing fairy and folklore with his imaginative dance conceptions, is at his best. He and his group appear most advantageously at Symphony Hall, where the commodious stage sets no limit to their conquest of space and the orchestra gives zip to their performance.

In the more pretentious ballet, "El Amor Brujo," of the previous evenings, they are less satisfying. Perhaps because the content of de Falla's music is greater than that of the choreography, perhaps because the heavier phases of German technique in stylized Spanish form, do not click so readily with Pops audiences, and lack of response engenders enervation in the dancers.

M. L.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**All Times Daylight Saving**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Showers are possible tonight and Friday; without much temperature change.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly with rain in the extreme east portion; somewhat warmer in the west portion tonight.

**Rhode Island:** Cloudy, possibly with rain tonight and Friday; warmer Friday.

**Connecticut:** Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Friday.

**Vermont:** Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably with showers in the north portion; warmer tonight and cooler in the north portion Friday.

**New Hampshire:** Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with rain; warmer tonight; cooler in the north portion Friday.

**Maine:** Cloudy and probably rain tonight and Friday; warmer in the north portion tonight; somewhat cooler Friday.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh shifting winds, becoming north or northeast, and overcast weather, probably with rain tonight and Friday except near Sandy Hook.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 53 | 62 | New Orleans | 68 | 76 |
| Bermuda | 74 | 78 | New York | 58 | 66 |
| Chicago | 62 | 78 | Norfolk, Va. | 54 | 64 |
| Denver | 58 | 84 | Philadelphia | 58 | 68 |
| Helena, Mont. | 50 | 76 | St. Louis | 60 | 76 |
| Jacksonville | 70 | 86 | St Paul | 52 | 84 |
| Kansas City | 60 | 80 | San Francisco | 52 | 60 |
| Los Angeles | 56 | 78 | Washington | 54 | 64 |
| Miami, Fla. | 78 | 84 | | | |

A—9 a. m. May 17.
B—Maximum May 16.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday 2:55 p. m., Friday 3:02 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 1:30 p. m.

# Boston Snapshots

**Redbug at Large**—The tiny electric automobiles known as Redbugs usually hibernate in sheds adjoining their winding tracks in amusement parks. They are not often in evidence until sometime after the appearance of June bugs. But one specimen has been observed roaming the byways of West Roxbury of late—far ahead of the customary season.

It seems that the owner of a concession at a resort near Boston let some children in West Roxbury have one of his spare Redbugs this winter. If it was a delight to drive it once around the wooden track for 10 cents, what must it be to grasp its wheel with no thought of limits of time or space?

But there is one thing that does limit its travels, and that is the battery. The other day this ran out, some distance from the home garage. A passing automobile was pressed into service to push the impotent vehicle back again. Five children squeezed onto the Redbug in front and two or three more took up positions on the running boards of the large roadster behind. It was quite an impressive spectacle.

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**Publicity by John Smith**—"New England Hath Unsurpassed Charms," says the heading on a railroad poster displayed in many stations just now. Beneath this statement is a colorful picture of a pack of hounds, followed by a pair of scarlet-clad horsemen, trampling down the vegetation in front of a modest farmhouse. Under the picture words written in 1616 by Capt. John Smith are quoted—rather inappropriately, it seems to us—as follows:

"Who can defire more content then to tread that ground hee hath purchafed by the hazard of his life? What to such a minde can be more pleafant then planting and building a foundation for his Pofteritie gotte from the rude earth by God's bleſsing and his own induſtrie?"

These queries apparently must remain unanswered, unless the reader obeys the final behest to "Write the Passenger Traffic Department."

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**Not Forgetting Dogs** — A really modern home must not only have enough labor saving devices to enable the master and mistress of the house to enjoy a little extra "folding of the hands in sleep" in their luxuriously sprung beds—it must provide for similar enjoyment on the part of the family pup.

Visitors to the Home Beautiful Exposition, in the Mechanics Building this week, have seen mattresses, porch swings, garden furniture, oil burners, air conditioners, butter and eggs, before—but few of them fail to find novel interest in the dog bed exhibited in one stand.

The meaning of the word "home" is expanding year by year. It now not only takes in gardens and rustic cabins but it extends along the highways in motor cars and up adjoining rivers in kayaks—the latter preferably equipped with charcoal grills and other camping paraphernalia. (Incidentally, the grills exhibited were further equipped with rubber frankfurters.)

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On the stage of the large hall a complete garden, with lawns, shrubs and flower beds, surrounds a five-room cottage furnished inside by a large mail order house. Cottages of this Cape Cod type are delivered and erected for the price of a better grade automobile.

Along the line of food exhibits the only free samples we saw were of cream cheese and doughnuts. At a lunch counter we consumed. a very tasty sandwich toasted in a combined oven, grill and what not, which consumes its own smoke and odors and bears the intriguing name of a "Broilator."

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**Favorite Films** — The German musical film, "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," is the favorite among Fine Arts Theater audiences, George Kraska, the manager, has found. Next in popularity to it in the list of pictures shown at the theater is Réné Clair's first film to reach this country, "Sous les Toits de Paris." These two films and other favorites, such as "Maedchen in Uniform" and "Thunder Over Mexico," will return soon, for one day each during a special revival week.

## *Boston Art Notes*

### Katherine H. Sturgis

An exhibition of great merit is that of Miss Katherine H. Sturgis, which may be seen at the Medici Book and Print Shop at 10 Newbury Street.

Miss Sturgis has genuine qualifications of artistry. She is discerning, imaginative, experimental. She sounds the depths of each subject, giving the appropriate attention to each. She does slight drawings, and she paints comprehensive aquarelles. One passes from picture to picture with a feeling there will be diversity and surprise; her pictures are not a mere multiplication of one pattern and color scheme.

The aquarelles especially of Gloucester Harbor and Ten Pound Island show a real feeling for coordination, the ability to compose a large scheme with regard for details on the one hand, and with a comprehension of the panorama. A number of rustic subjects such as Corbett Farm, Deerfield Valley Creamery, Barlow Town, are especially touching, for Miss Sturgis has somehow conjured the atmosphere, the very awareness of these spots in her pictures. She has established the peculiarly native traits, not by illustrational methods of painting the species of trees precisely and capturing the correct curve of the rolling country; she has impressed the idea through æsthetic means, by attending to the design, by tinkering with masses, modulating tones. There is conveyed, with very spare stroke, depth, coldness, isolation, quaintness. Sometimes she is daring in the use of so few strokes to imply so much.

There are some informal sketches, such as "Snowed In" and "Knitting." They show us that the artist on the hunt for subject matter finds quarry at every turn. D. A.

# U. S. Social Order Between Extremes, Lippmann Declares

America has found in a new social order the safety spot between the horns of the dilemma presented by statesmen which would force a nation to choose between rugged individualism on the one hand and collectivism or Communism on the other, according to Mr. Walter Lippmann, editor and author who delivered the second of four Godkin lectures yesterday at Harvard University.

Outlining the "Method of Freedom," he said, "I do not believe that liberty can live forever in the body it inhabited during the nineteenth century. New principles are being wrought out, chiefly in the English-speaking countries, and they are being applied experimentally, not without confusion, hesitation and contradictions. Nevertheless, in the maze of measures taken in the British Commonwealth, in the United States and also in the Scandinavian countries, there is discernible the pattern of a new social policy."

According to the lecturer this new policy sees the modern state assuming responsibility for the national economy as a whole because it is compelled to assure a continuity of the people's standard of living.

"It is no accident that wherever and whenever planned collectivism has been instituted, in all countries during the war, in the post-war dictatorships, it has required censorship, espionage, and terrorism to make it work. What else can one expect? How else, except by suppressing the liberties of individual men, is the will of the officials to prevail without hindrance from individual wills?"

The method which America is using he described as "free collectivism." He described it as "collectivist because it acknowledges the obligation of the state for the standard of life and the operation of the economic order as a whole, and free because it preserves within very wide limits the liberty of private transactions. Its object is not to direct individual enterprise and choice according to an official plan, but to put them and keep them in a working equilibrium. Its method is to redress the balance of private actions by compensating public actions."

## New Premier in Peru

LIMA, Peru, May 17 (AP)—Señor Alfredo Rey de Castro was appointed Premier of Peru yesterday. The rest of the previous Cabinet remained intact.

## Coming to the State

Courtesy of United Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

### Helen Westley

**In "The House of Rothschild," opening tomorrow. This Film Was Reviewed in These Columns on April 2**

## And Still Young

Natural scientists estimated the earth's age to be 3,000,000,000 years.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

### Spring Song

"New Republican Attack," "New Republican Advance," "New Republican Animation," any of these NRA's will symbolize the decided change in the condition of the Massachusetts Grand Old Party in the recent weeks.

The election last week of George G. Tarbell of Lincoln to the skippership of the party in this State was one reassuring symptom of returning Republican courage, if not confidence.

Republicans in the old Bay State are more and more inclined to give credit to Charles Nichols of Chelmsford, the executive secretary of the Republican State Committee, for the sustained vitality at G. O. P. headquarters.

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### Credit Mr. Nichols

Ever since the political rout of 1932, Mr. Nichols has been treating visiting Republican stalwarts and Republicans afflicted with Hanniganism (or, in ordinary language, "loss of courage") with a kind of political oxygen of his own make. Mr. Nichols is chock full of that spirit that never says die.

Ever since Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont, surrendered the Republican Club of Massachusetts to United States Senator David Indefatigable Walsh for another six years back in the Senate, Secretary Nichols has been seeing red and making state Republican headquarters visitors see red too.

That grim gray fox at headquarters smiles a great deal more these days than he's done for more than two years. He's had a deal to do with saving the Grand Old Party.

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### Signed and Unsigned

Gov. Joseph B. Ely made State House and State employees happy yesterday afternoon when he signed the bill appropriating $480,000 to take care of one-third salary restoration to them all as of April 1, this year.

Steadily adhering to the traffic injunction of "No Left Turn," the Massachusetts State Senate yesterday refused to give any nourishment to the adversely reported bill providing for a municipal lighting plant for Boston. No one was surprised for the Senate has time and again had a right turn majority when the "Stop, Look and Listen" leaders called for action that way.

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Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's bill to place the Boston Welfare Department under a single head which was adversely reported in the House last week is to have another trial. Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester said yesterday that he's going to lead the fight next week for substitution of a favorable report on the floor of the House.

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### They're Running

Emerson J. Coldwell of Weymouth has just declared himself to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for state auditor. He ran two years ago for the same nomination and novice though he was in politics got 137,380 Republican votes.

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Joseph J. Launie of Medford, a member of the Republican State Committee for the past four years, is going to make the run for nomination by Medford Republicans this year to the House of Representatives. He was elected a delegate to the coming pre-primary convention by some very clever personal campaigning.

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John W. Haigis of Greenfield, outstanding Republican candidate for pre-primary nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, is to be the leading speaker tonight at the dinner to be held by the Young Men's' Republican League in the University Club.

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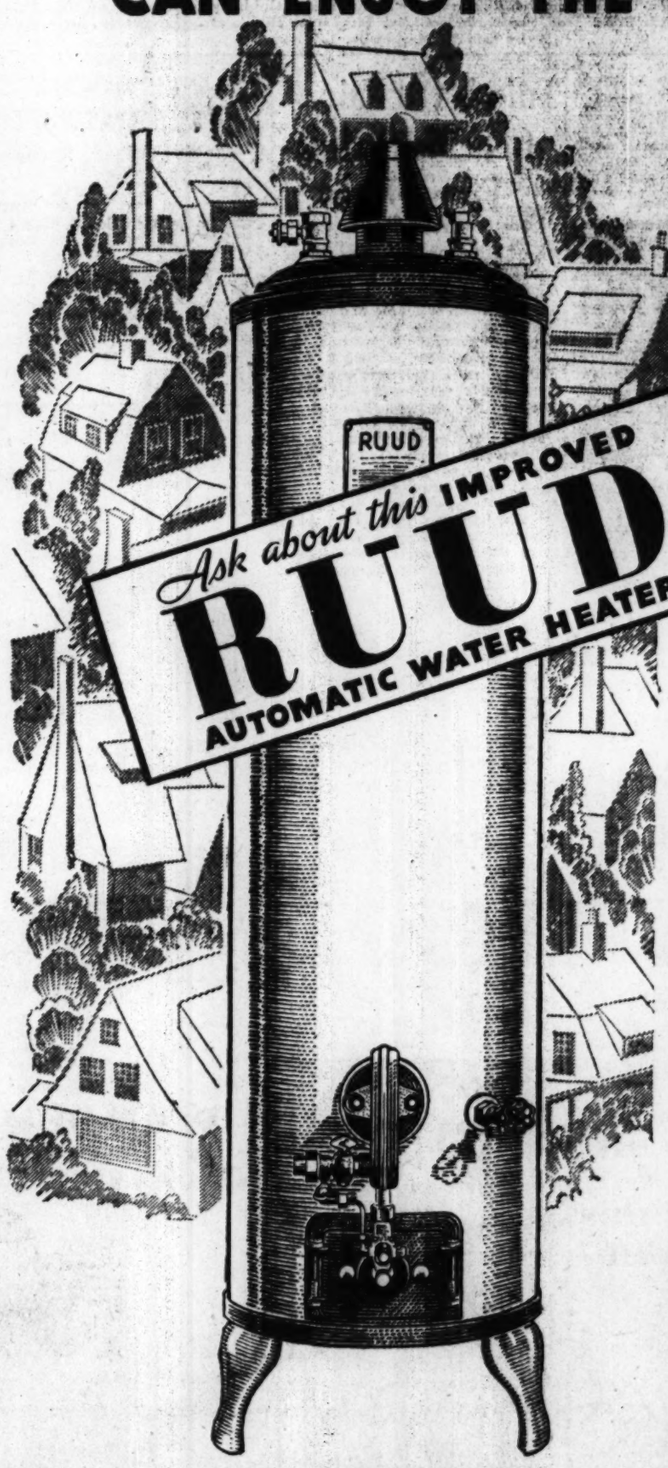
Word from Washington says James M. Curley, Boston's three-times Mayor, has declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts in case Governor Ely means what he says and will not try to stay on Beacon Hill. So Mr. Curley is going to wait for Mr. Ely to move first. It isn't like him one smidgen!

Rush Jones.


now! EVERY HOME IN GREATER BOSTON CAN ENJOY THE NEWEST Low Cost Hot Water SERVICE




SPECIAL OFFER

Your old Gas Heater will be accepted as First Payment

EASY Budget TERMS

This is your chance to get rid of that old worn-out heater or to replace an inefficient, wasteful or costly hot water system with the very latest Ruud Automatic. Simply call up your local gas office or dealer. Tell them to take out your present heater and they will install a new Ruud Automatic with all the improvements that make this most modern heating service so delightful . . . *and so economical to use.*

Spring Offer by The Greater Boston Gas Companies

This spring your Gas Company will exchange your old hot water heater, no matter what type or what condition it is in, for the very latest model improved Ruud Automatic on most liberal budget terms. Your old heater will be the first payment and the balance will be arranged in payments to suit your convenience. No money down.

These new Ruud Automatic heaters use 20 to 30% *less gas* . . . In fact for the average family of four persons the operating cost often runs less than *ten cents a day.* Think of it! Luxurious shampoos and beauty treatments ready at the turn of a faucet . . . and all your dish-washing, laundering and cleaning made so much easier. And now a whole family of four can rejoice in this never-failing service every day,—often for less than one street-car fare into town.

Why not call up your local gas office or dealer today and ask them to make a complete survey of your water heating requirements. Remember, too, if you heat your home with gas that the new low rates will apply to your water heater as well.

6 Points of Advantage

1. Uses 20 to 30% Less Gas
2. A Size for Every Home
3. Built to Last
4. Designed for Modern Houses
5. No Upkeep; Carefree Service
6. Absolutely Guaranteed

The SWIFT THRIFTY FUEL for GAS { HOUSE HEATING, COOKING, WATER HEATING, REFRIGERATION

ON DISPLAY . . . *at all Gas Company Showrooms* . . . *or see your Dealer*

# Boston Mayor Asks Power To Continue City Pay Cuts In Strong Economy Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

and Indiana know how to advertise.

So New England put its collective elbows on a table in a Hotel Statler conference room and worked out a program:

1. Organization of a New England Research Council to coördinate progressive farm activities in the six states.
2. Study of conditions affecting grades of products and fluctuating profits.
3. Obtain data to bring about a better understanding of economic laws affecting New England farm markets.

Mr. J. C. Kendall, director of research, New Hampshire University, warned that the end may be organization of producers to control their products "right down to the consumer's doorstep."

## Milk

### More Money, Less Noise

The noise of 12 milk wagons rattling along a city street at 4 o'clock in the morning, divided by 12, would perhaps be more bearable. Mr. Charles Norris of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau thinks so anyway. Reduction of the early morning army of bottle-and-can clankers is but one of the anticipated results of formation of a milk-control board for Massachusetts.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill providing for such a board. But it may reconsider the measure. And the Senate still looms in the way of final enactment.

Other reasons for passage:

1. Elimination of price cutting.
2. Reduction of distributor overhead to permit consumer price cuts.
3. Coördination of distributor activities to enable single wagon to cover route now served by 12.
4. Settlement of long fight between chain stores and wagon systems.

## Liquor

### Like Bad Penny

The bootlegger, eliminated with repeal of prohibition, is bothering Waltham liquor dealers. They petitioned police yesterday to revive the disbanded liquor squad and go after this "cat that came home." They blame the bootlegger for increased drunkenness on the streets. Incidentally they say he has eaten into their own lucrative business.

### Alert Chief

People who drink sitting down don't know they're drunk until they stand up. Then it's too late. Police Chief Edward F. Pierce of Peabody bemoans repeal attempts to solve the problem, orders his men to watch all people coming out of beer gardens and liquor stores. Result: 50 men and women kept from driving while under the influence of liquor in one week.

### Embattled Selling

Fighting between druggists and liquor package stores goes on. In New Haven, Conn., package store proprietors yesterday virtually lost a test case to enjoin state officials from moving against them for exercising equal rights with the druggists. One Hartford dispenser says his sales have shrunk by more than $1000 a week, wholesale trade practically disappeared. Philanthropic druggists look on anxiously, not without pride.

### Agent Is Not an Agent

Federal liquor agents were not federal liquor agents during transformation of the prohibition bureau following repeal. At least according to a decision of Judge Ira Lepps in federal court today, they were not vested with the proper authority when they raided a still in Woburn last December and took into custody Anthony Mayo of Medford.

Judge Lepps allowed the motion of the defendent to suppress the evidence obtained by the federal agents. He refused, however, to quash the indictment against Mr. Mayo, said that the United States Attorney here "can go forward with this indictment in any way he sees fit."

The court held that prior to repeal, these officers were authorized to make searches and seizures of contraband liquor under the national prohibition act. When the prohibition bureau was disbanded, however, Judge Lepps ruled, the arresting officers were not commissioned as revenue agents until two weeks after the seizure in question took place.

Government attorneys claim that the seizure was conducted under common law procedure and that the officers had the right to conduct themselves as they did in uprooting an alleged felon.

## Legislative

### Citizen Criminals

The State Senate moved a step nearer solution of the crime problem yesterday. It passed to a second reading a bill which would eliminate criminals by the thousands. The process would be effective yet humane. Violators of motor vehicle laws simply would no longer leave court with the stigma of the criminal. Overtime parkers would no longer be barred from competing for civil service jobs. Red-light passers would no longer go through life with a criminal record.

The present system of dealing with violators of traffic laws, committeemen argued, is unjust, inefficient, costly. The proposed plan, considered as substitute for adverse committee report, lets citizens who acknowledge such violations go out among their fellows with heads up. They could pay a fine, in person or by representative, at any time within five days after the offense. The case would be handled by the clerk of the district or municipal court involved, being an administrative rather than a criminal procedure.

### Public-Controlled "El"

Public control and public ownership may sound synonymous to the layman. But to legislators considering the fate of the Boston Elevated they are worlds apart. The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs will favor public control of the road it was indicated today. The report on Monday will shed further light on their reasons.

### People's Chance

Whether or not Massachusetts citizens will be able to bet on which horse or dog comes in first may be decided after all by someone besides politicians and men who earn their living on the race track. The House Ways and Means Committee today favorably reported a bill calling for a referendum in the November election on the legalization of parimutuel betting. The counties will decide for themselves. The bill provides that 25 per cent of the revenue would be kept by the operating county. The rest of the money would be divided by the State among the other counties.

### Mansfield Resigns

Mayor Mansfield walked boldly into Governor Ely's office today and stirred up rumors, some new, some old. But His Honor explained upon emerging that he simply had informed His Excellency that City Hall duties made it necessary for him to resign as a member of the State Judicial Council. He has been a member for 10 years.

## Recovery

### Bank Guarantees

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut says it is "quite likely" the temporary plan of guaranteeing bank deposits will be continued by the Federal Government. Governor Cross doesn't speak from hearsay. He has a letter from Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the subject, sent in reply to a telegram registering support for the plan.

## Motorists

### Pedestrian Haven

Adams is still the safest town in Massachusetts.

Public Enemy Number One, with his rubber-tired, steel-bumpered arrogance, for the sixth consecutive year has left this town of 12,000 inhabitants with the lowest motor vehicle mishap rate in the State. Today the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety pointed proudly to the town, passed to it the palm signifying it the winner of first place, among towns of more than 10,000 population, in the State's safety contest.

But Adams boasts more than a low mishap rate. During the past year it recorded not a single fatality. And the injury rate was only 15.75 per 10,000 population. Compared with its 20 mishaps, Danvers had 206, Natick 169, Winchester 125, Plymouth 100, Webster 66, Clinton 53.

Among cities of 100,000 to 220,000 inhabitants, New Bedford ranked at the top in the freedom of motor accidents. Cambridge, of equal size, had twice as many. Lawrence was winner in cities from 50,000 to 100,000.

## Radicals

### Unconvincing Propagandist

Tuesday afternoon a man in civilian clothes was seen leaning down a ventilator on the German cruiser Karlsruhe, now in Boston on a visit. He kept bobbing up and down. Suspicious members of the crew seized him. Down in the ventilators they found a mass of anti-Nazi literature.

Taken by Boston police, the man finally admitted his identity, Allen K. Philbrick, 20, of Winnetka, Ill., a student at Harvard. The act of the young Harvard radical perplexed authorities as to what charges he might be held on. Finally he was booked as a "suspicious person."

Late yesterday he was released by the police while the federal authorities failed to take any action although admitting that there were five possible charges he might be held on. Even the university authorities, who have disciplined other radical students, will take no action. Unable to convince the German Navy, the Boston police and the federal authorities of the seriousness of his purpose, young Philbrick went back to classes today.

## Federal Court

### Snappy Round-Robin

Judge, lawyers, witnesses played a "round-robin" in Federal Court today.

One attorney asked, "Did you know . . .?"

"I object," cut in another.

"Admitted," ruled the judge.

"No," replied the witness.

Over and over again the four-sided game was played as the Government atempted to prove Daniel C. Mulloney guilty of violating federal banking laws while president of the closed Federal National Bank of Boston.

Mr. Irving G. McCann, prosecutor, was trying to show that the bank directors had no previous knowledge of certain questionable transactions charged to the defendant. As each director took the stand Mr. McCann queried him on this point, defense counsel objected, the Court allowed the question, and the witness answered in the negative.

### Ross Ring

Whether or not Mr. George Luongo, alias George Ross, was forced out of the bootlegging business by prohibition repeal, the Federal Grand Jury thinks he went into the dope business in a big way some time ago. Today an indictment was returned against him. Federal officials say he is the leader of a narcotics ring making its headquarters in Boston.

## Miscellaneous

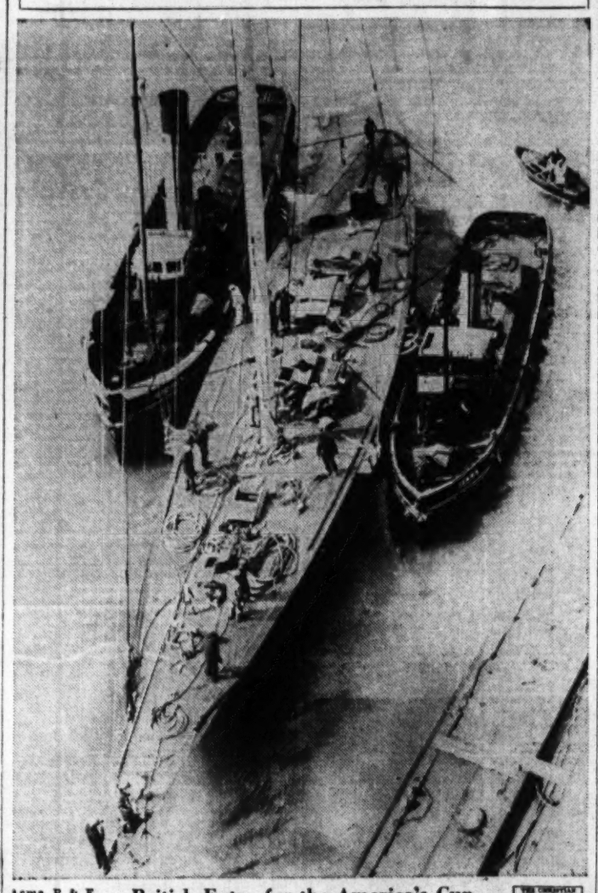
### Ooze Job

Mr. Henry N. Silk stood poised somewhere out on the Boston flats today, his clam spade resting impatiently on the oozy mud. Yesterday Mayor Mansfield nominated him as Boston's official clam digger. His name was sent to the State Division of Fisheries and Game for confirmation. If found suitable, Mr. Silk will be given the exclusive rights to dig clams in Boston flats. The terms of the bond required are that the "office holder must see that all such clams are chlorinated either at Newburyport or Plymouth before they are sold."

### Lindberghs End St. Louis Visit

ST. LOUIS, May 17 (AP) — Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, who have been here since last Saturday, left Lambert-St. Louis airport at 8 a. m. today in their small, closed monoplane, en route back to New York. While in St. Louis the Lindberghs visited with friends and inspected the large collection of Lindbergh trophies at the Jefferson Memorial.

## Lofty Mast for Challenger



Acme P & E

**British Entry for the America's Cup**

**Endeavour Gets Final Touches at Portsmouth**

With its mast rising to a height of 167 feet, almost as tall as Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht has already proved its mettle by outfooting the Velsheda on its first sailing test.

The Endeavour is built of steel, is 130 feet in length over all and 83 feet 6 inches on the water line. Its beam is 22 feet and its draft 15 feet. The races for the America's Cup are scheduled for late this summer at Newport, R. I.

# LaGuardia Moves For Cheaper Milk In New York City

## Federal Cooperation One of His Objectives at Washington

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is back at City Hall today with negotiations completed for $37,558,500 in federal grants and loans for seven city public works projects and prepared to take up with renewed vigor his fight for cheaper milk for New York City.

Milk is a billion dollar industry in the Empire State, this State being second in the nation in value of its dairy products. The daily consumption in New York City averages 3,500,000 quarts and the city's milk bill is $13,000,000. It is a problem that affects 1,788,582 children, of whom 80 per cent are of poor families, and 50,000 dairy farmers. The spread between the price paid the farmer and the price the consumer pays ranges all the way from 6 to 11 cents a quart.

It was apparent today that Mayor LaGuardia intends to use all his persuasive powers to convince the milk-control division of the State Board of Agriculture of the consumer and producer advantages in a milk-marketing agreement between the State and the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

One of the first appointments to be scheduled upon his return here from Washington late yesterday was with Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, Commissioner of Agriculture, whose order for a 1-cent a quart increase in the retail price of milk last month aroused a storm of opposition and was the subject of a public hearing in Albany this week. The hearing concluded today, and dispatches from Albany indicated that Mr. Baldwin was contemplating no further move on the price issue until the evidence could be considered. Testimony charged that the price rise move would injure the producer by reducing consumption.

### As in Other States

The federal Department of Agriculture would come into the New York milk situation under the marketing agreement now being applied in Illinois, Maine and Massachusetts, which fixes the price to the producer and leaves the price to the consumer to the adjustment of competition.

Mayor LaGuardia made the milk problem one of the major objectives of his day in Washington yesterday, and at a luncheon conference with Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, appealed for the promulgation of a milk marketing agreement for New York to remedy a condition which he holds is favorable neither to producer nor to consumer.

In this connection, the New York City Mayor proposed a plan for the purchase of surplus milk and milk products in New York for distribution to the unemployed. Such a policy could be made nation-wide, the Mayor told his Washington conferees, as a federal emergency relief policy.

Secretary Wallace was cordial to the mayor's appeal, but made it clear that the initiative for the agreement would have to come from the state control board and the producers. Neither of these groups has made any move in this direction, but rather has given the opposite impression.

The mayor's belief in federal regulation of the milk shed is based on the conviction that competition will keep the price down for the consumer and that the farmer will benefit.

### Wants Loose Milk

Mayor LaGuardia is extremely interested in the possibility of selling loose milk, prohibited here since 1931 by city ordinance. He has met with strong opposition from his own health commissioner, Dr. John I. Rice, who today agreed, however, to hold a hearing within the next two weeks to consider the bulk milk question and other means of distribution to low income groups.

There is little doubt that the Milk Control Board will balk at any plan to distribute cheap milk on the ground that milk prices would be disrupted.

Dirt will begin flying on New York City's huge public works program as soon as the Washington machinery can release the allocations to which Mayor LaGuardia got the signature of Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes yesterday. Of the $37,558,500 advanced by this action on the city's $132,606,860 program, 30 per cent will be direct grants for labor and material.

Estimates this morning put the number of man days of work in the seven projects now allocated at 1,606,000, which would be expected to make a pay roll for 7500 men.

# Britain Urges Full Embargo On Arms to Chaco War Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

thority to impose an embargo. But, the Minister to Switzerland pointed out, Congress by joint resolution could act, so no real legal hindrance existed.

In the United States, as in other arms-producing countries, the Eden proposal throws the issue of "war for dividends" into the limelight. If the embargo is defeated, it will be due to the opposition of the profit motives of the arms industry, informed opinion here believes. The list of countries whose decision is vital to an embargo includes Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Chile, Switzerland, Sweden, and a half dozen smaller countries.

The British proposal takes up the thread of negotiations suspended when the League commission was sent to the Chaco. At that time there was hope that a solution could be found and an arms embargo was therefore regarded as unnecessary. Now it is considered that a difficult problem will remain for some time.

### Discussion of Report Deferred

States other than the disputants [which themselves produce no arms] would, therefore, have the opportunity and responsibility to cease providing automatic rifles, airplanes, armored cars and flame projectors, Captain Eden declared.

On motion of Señor Costa du Reis, representative of Bolivia, the Council decided to postpone public discussion of the Chaco report. Señor Caballero de Bedoya of Paraguay was interrupted by the president of the Council amid a long discourse on the basic elements of the dispute. Señor Bedoya charges that the commission exceeded its powers. A delegate from Mexico denied the charge on the basis of a later mandate than the one cited by Señor Bedoya.

The advisory committee of the Assembly on measures of nonrecognition applicable to Manchoukuo issued three recommendations concerning transit and payment for mails sent through Manchuria.

### Proposals for Manchoukuo

The first ruled that the Manchoukuo department of communications cannot appeal to provisions of the universal postal convention. The second declared that members of the League, though bound by the policy of nonrecognition, nevertheless could permit their postal administrations to take temporary measures for the transit of mails providing such action does not involve conclusion of an international convention. The third recommended that states making temporary arrangements with organizations in Manchuria leave no doubt that the action is between technical agencies, not between governments or states.

On the question of opium import certificates for Manchuria, raised by the Chinese in a letter earlier this week, the committee decided to consult the opium advisory committee as to the possibility of instituting a modified system of control through import certificates issued by consular representatives of other states in Manchuria.

### Future of Arms Conference

Widespread reports in world capitals that leading statesmen here have agreed that the general commission of the Disarmament Conference adjourn sine die at the meeting May 29, are categorically denied by M. Barthou, Baron Aloisi and other high authorities.

M. Barthou at a luncheon of Anglo-American journalists reaffirmed French fidelity to the effort to obtain some results—however meager—within the framework of the conference. He analyzed the difficulties from the French standpoint in face of the Reich's rearming. These and other unsolved problems make the task of the commission's coming meeting serious. Therefore it is possible that some form of postponement may be found necessary, but it is too early to say that a decision has been taken, according to highest authorities.

Many rumors are circulating in Geneva concerning the future of the Disarmament Conference. The most tangible possibility is that the commission may return its mandate to the Council, or that Mr. Arthur Henderson, the conference president, may take similar action. Conversations are proceeding between M. Barthou, Captain Eden, Baron Aloisi and other leaders in preparation for the meeting of the commission.

The Council has approved the report of the committee on the settlement of Assyrians in Iraq. Negotiations are to continue with Brazil where a settlement is planned.

# Arms Embargo In Gran Chaco Backed by U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

situation, its major importance in the view of thoughtful observers lies not in its effect upon warring powers, but upon the United States itself.

For an embargo on all munitions of war—which may be interpreted very broadly to include most raw materials and commodities—would go far toward solving the vexed problem of neutrality and the freedom of the seas. By its means, the American President could prevent shipments from this country which would be likely to run into a blockade, and which might ultimately involve the United States in war, as happened in 1917.

This, in the view of many, is the simple answer to the general American desire to keep out of another war.

The Geneva convention on the International Arms Traffic is a broader measure still, which would tend to make effective any purely national steps which might be taken. It is recognized that however much one nation may clean its own munitions house, unless the same steps are taken in the major manufacturing states, the result will be no better. Hence the world treaty is revived. It provides for strict publicity for all armaments exports and imports and a licensing system resembling that now applied to narcotics.

The United States signed the treaty, but it has never been ratified by a major manufacturing power. Another treaty, extending the licensing and publicity provisions to cover manufacture as well as trade in arms, was drafted in 1929.

And before the Geneva conference itself is now a proposal setting up quotas for every manufacturing state, again following the example of now working control of narcotics. But action on these plans is still in the more distant future.

### Danish Shipping Improves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN—Danish shipping, which has no Government subsidy, reports an improvement during 1933 compared with 1932. Laid up tonnage has decreased from 400,000 tons to about 100,000 tons, but some of this can be accounted for through scrapping of some older vessels.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The Perfect GOLF SHOE
THE NETTLETON "ALGONQUIN"
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Other Shoes at $6.50
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All Models Now Available on the New Meterice Plan
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FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
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"The Bank of Personal Service"

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NEW FASHIONS
for late Spring and Early Summer wear are arriving daily at Chappells.
Women who want to be first in fashion are turning to Chappells for style, smartness and economy.
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S. SALINA STREET

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"The Friendly Store"
NRA WE DO OUR PART
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Royal Worsted Suits
$29.50
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Summer Arcade Shops
THRILLING fashions for Summer days and nights. Cottons, acetates and silks made up into flattering styles for the miss and matron.
SECOND FLOOR
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WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAY 10

Velvet is made from the Highest Grade Cane Molasses the plantation can produce.
HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Velvet TRADE MARK MOLASSES CANDY
H. L. HILDRETH CO., BOSTON, MASS.
The Most Wholesome Candy for Children

Restore the Power they spend each hour with Sealect

—the milk that tastes like cream!

PLENTY of sunshine . . . a moderate amount of exercise . . . and simple, nourishing foods . . . these are all Mother Nature asks of you for good health.

And by nourishing foods she means *complete* foods. Foods like *milk*. And what milk could be more nearly perfect than the better and richer Sheffield SEALECT?

Really, you've never tasted a milk so rich and so invigorating! It has a greater cream-content . . . because, by giving Sheffield farmers an additional bonus, we induced them to co-operate with us . . . to add more *natural cream-producers* to their herds. As a result, in every quart of this finer SEALECT, you get a generous portion of country cream!

That means it has more vitamins, too. Because it's the cream in milk that *holds* the vitamins! You owe it to your family to serve this milk at every meal. Because, while it costs us more to produce, it doesn't cost you one extra cent to buy.

And it's Grade-A pasteurized milk from cows tuberculin-tested . . . further protected by rigid inspection, pasteurization and strict laboratory-control. Our 93 years of experience in delivering milk promptly and on the dot, promises to have the "milk that tastes like cream" on your doorstep in time for breakfast! Just call us today.

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SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect GRADE-A MILK
FROM TUBERCULIN-TESTED COWS

# Chairmanship To Milburn For East-West Polo

## Heads Selection Committee—Burke Directing the Western Forces

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Devereux Milburn, for years international captain of American teams, member of the original Big Four in 1909, and generally considered the greatest back and tactician American polo has had, has agreed to serve as chairman of the selection committee for the East. The announcement was made yesterday by F. S. von Stade, vice-chairman for the East of the United States Polo Association.

Milburn will help select eastern players for the East-West matches, which this year form the climax of the polo season.

Under the revised plans for holding the return match between the two sections this year, Von Stade took over the preparations of the East for the series and remains in charge of the general plan of action. He will serve on the selection committee and there may be others, though it is understood at present that Von Stade and Milburn plan to ask only one more to serve with them on the selection committee.

Milburn in recent years has been absent from the country during much of the season, going to Scotland in the summer. This year he has decided to remain home and assist in the handling of the special matches which have focused the interest of all of the high goal players this year.

The other member, or members, of the selection committee will be announced in the near future, for the plan is to start immediately with the committee observing the play of prospective candidates in the spring tournaments of the Meadow Brook Club which start on June 9. It is probable that a squad will be selected in July of candidates and that some test matches will be played before the final choice is made.

This marks a change over the system used last season, when Thomas Hitchcock Jr. was in complete charge as captain of the team and selector as well. Hitchcock will again be available this year and has already started play, apparently fully recovered from the injury he suffered in the East-West matches last year.

There are about 15 players available for the East this year who are considered likely candidates, including all of the men who played against the West last summer, Michael G. Phipps, Winston and Raymond Guest, Earle A. S. Hopping and Hitchcock. In addition to these there are the following, all rated at 5 goals or more, who might be asked to join in the play leading up to the team's selection: G. H. (Pete) Bostwick, W. Averell Harriman, Stewart B. Iglehart, Seymour H. Knox, James P. Mills, William Post 2d, J. C. Rathborne, Stephen Sanford, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., Harold E. Talbott, Jr. Knox, Talbott and Post are playing with the Aurora team in England, which also includes Elmer Boeseke Jr., one of the 10-goal stars of the Western forces. They will be back in July ready for play here, as will Earle Hopping, who is playing with an Anglo-American team in the British tournaments.

Western preparations have already started under the direction of Carleton F. Burke, western chairman. At present the activities are mainly with the selection of a strong pony list, following which a squad will be named and concentrated at a training point in the metropolitan area for its preliminary work.


## Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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With a Savarin menu before you, you can always anticipate an appetizing meal. Here are listed all your own favorite dishes—home cooked specials, modified French selections, and new, intriguing offerings.

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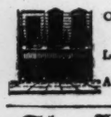
SAVARIN in Waldorf-Astoria
THE SAVARIN, Pennsylvania Station

Canterbury Lunch

AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES are responsible for that "Home-Cooked Taste" found in Our Fresh Vegetables—Cold Salads, and Pies, Cakes and Rolls.

80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Maison A. De Winter



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Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
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A Full Course Home Cooked
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FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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OLD SPAIN
62½ MAIN STREET


## Five Records Fall In Olympic Games

MANILA, P. I., May 17 (AP)—The Far Eastern Olympic Games were rained out today, causing postponement of the day's events until tomorrow and extension of the program through Sunday. Five Oriental records were broken in spite of a wet track as the Philippines divided honors yesterday with Japan in the opening of the four-day track and field meet.

In the final of the discus throw Aurelio Amante of the Philippines set a new Far Eastern record with a toss of 139ft. 7¼in.

Hideo Tanaka of Japan captured the 1500-meter run final in 4m. 3.5s., also a Far Eastern record. Naondo Tajima of Japan won the running broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 8in., and Simeon Toribio of the Philippines was the high-jump winner at a height of 6ft. 4in.

The other Far Eastern records broken were exceeded in trial heats. Ryutoku Yoshioka of Japan cracked two of them, dashing 100 meters in 10.6s. and 200 meters in 21.6s. Sho Murakami of Japan and Felizardo Casia of the Philippines bettered the best previous time for the 110-meter high hurdles, each being clocked in 15s. flat.

The Philippines, continuing their victories in the team sports, again swamped the Chinese baseball team, 14 to 0.

## Lions Outscore Eli In Rain of Base Hits

**Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornell | 5 | 0 | 3 | .625 |
| Harvard | 4 | 1 | 3 | .571 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | 0 | 3 | .571 |
| Columbia | 5 | 0 | 4 | .556 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 0 | 2 | .500 |
| Yale | 2 | 0 | 4 | .333 |
| Princeton | 2 | 1 | 5 | .286 |

Result May 16
Columbia 11, Yale 8.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17—Base hits spattered like rain drops here yesterday and one entirely cleared the field to drop outside as Columbia defeated Yale, 11 to 8, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game. Defeat seriously crippled Yale's chances for the title and aided those of the Lions.

The prize hit of the day was a free-swinging smash over the centerfield fence by Alfred J. Barbaras for Columbia in the third. It was classed the longest hit ever made here. Three home runs were made in all. The Eli outhit the visitors, 14 to 12. Both teams had 10 runners left on base. The score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| Yale | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 2 |

Batteries—Debettencourt, Meisel and Brominski; Parker, Fitz, Harrington and Klein. Winning pitcher—Debettencourt. Losing pitcher—Parker. Umpires—Schroeder and Skelly. Time—2h. 19m.


## Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tomorrow—Children's Night—Souvenirs
Tues., May 22
WAGNER PROGRAM
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 (No Tax)
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

PLYMOUTH $1 Mat. Today
CONRAD NAGEL —in— VIOLET HEMING
"THE SHINING HOUR"
Evgs. 55c to $2.20—Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65
Thurs. Mats. 55c to $1.10

FINE ARTS
Mass. Av. at Norway St. Cont. 1 to 11 p. m.
TODAY—FIRST BOSTON SHOWING
"Hertha's Awakening"
The Delicate Subject of Motherhood Skillfully Treated
Held Over . . . "THREE LITTLE PIGS"

LOEW'S STATE MASS. AVE. TOMORROW
First Time—Popular Prices
The House of Rothschild
with GEORGE ARLISS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HELEN GAHAGAN FRANCES STARR EDITH BARRETT
In Dan Totheroh's play about the Brontes
MOOR BORN
with GLENN ANDERS
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.


# Teacher 'Raps' and 'Unwraps' Mashie Play

*By Webster J. Morse*
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

SEEKING information about playing the mashie, or No. 5 iron, we wended our way out to the Oakley Country Club in Watertown, Mass., to see the veteran instructor, John Cowan. He has been a teacher of golf over the last 35 years and his reputation, particularly on iron play, has become an enviable one to say the least. His discourse on how to use the club is interesting.

"Mashie play embodies the same fundamentals of golf swinging as other clubs. For this particular club grip in the manner to which you are most accustomed so long as the two hands function in unison. The shorter club shaft naturally brings you closer to the ball. Adopt a slightly open stance. The right foot is a trifle in advance of the left, usually between an inch and an inch and one-half difference, which permits an easy pivot and easier body action.

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Left—John Cowan forward press. Top Center—Gripping With Big Toe. Right—Normal Stance for Mashie Shot.

"Your position should find the ball in line with your left ear, with the head back of the ball and should be played off the left heel. Look through the ball to the flag. This gives you the real meaning of the chin behind the ball. The chin at the same time should not point backward or deliberately away from the ball.

"Keep your head steady until after the hit. On the backswing turn your left shoulder to the head and pivot on the inner edge of the left shoe, lifting the heel slightly until you feel a gripping with the ball of the big toe.

"Your backswing amounts to about three-quarters of the distance of a full swing. The left arm should feel natural—straight—but not locked at the elbow. Keep the hands free and allow a slight break of the wrists. The right elbow almost points directly to the ground. The upper part of the right arm is close to the body, but not to the extent of hugging.

"As the body rotates back through, your pivot naturally leads you into hitting position and brings the club head to the point from which it started. Swing through the ball toward your objective—the flag—and let the head follow the line of flight afterward. This swings you around facing the flag at the finish which interprets keeping your eyes on the ball—following the flight of it.

"Remember, this does not invite you to look up. Your head merely follows through after the hit in a natural manner. Should your ball be resting on an uphill lie the same stance can be used with the same swing. When, however, the ball is on a downhill lie, take the same stance, but use a forward press, commonly referred to as the weight on your left foot. The shifted weight brings more pressure with the left hip, the head still remaining back of the ball.

"The customary length of an elevated or lofted ball in a mashie shot carries in the neighborhood of 150 yards. Sometimes, with the forward press, meaning pressure against the left hip which gives you a feeling of more weight on the left foot, and with the face closed a little, a low ball can be produced for more distance. Your head still remains back of the ball regardless of the forward press.

"A few of the faults to avoid are: lifting the head or yourself in trying to loft the ball instead of allowing the club head to do the work; taking your eyes off the ball which encourages the head to move; a stiff left arm which hinders relaxation; stressing hitting under the ball when really it is the ball you hit; and attaching too much importance to 'taking sod with the shot,' whereas it is the ball you are trying to put into the cup, not the sod."

Cowan, with Eddie Myers of Pine Brook Valley, recently invented some new golf clubs. Despite his 35 years of teaching he continues along progressive lines.

*Improving Your Golf*
Eighth of 12 Articles

### Trials for English Wheel Talent

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—There will be fast-riding Englishmen in the world's cycling championships at Leipzig (Germany) this year if the new training plans of the National Cyclists' Union bear hoped-for fruit. The N. C. U., governing body of bicycle racing in this country, has arranged to conduct trials fortnightly on the celebrated Brooklands automobile speedway, where W. J. Baily, four times champion of the world, will be in regular attendance as coach. Preliminary racing trials—real races, not the unpaced time trials which normally prevail in England—will culminate in a final test June 16 over a course of 66 miles.

### French Davis Cup Team Named

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—Andre Merlin and Christian Boussus today were named as France's singles players as the draw was made for the Davis Cup encounter with Austria. The veteran doubles team of Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon will handle that assignment. Boussus was drawn against Franz Matejka, Austria's first-ranked player, and Merlin against G. von Metaxa in the first singles matches tomorrow. Metaxa and Herman Artens will play the doubles against the French Saturday. The final two singles matches will be played Sunday.

### Varsity Crew Race at 6:30 E. S. T.

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The varsity race in the 1934 Poughkeepsie regatta on June 16 is scheduled to start at 6:30 p. m., eastern standard time, according to an announcement by Reynolds Benson, secretary of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. It will be preceded by the freshman and junior varsity events, the races starting at one-hour intervals. Eight crews, including one newcomer, Marietta College of Ohio, are expected to enter the varsity event.

### Tourists Dismiss Essex

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—The touring Australian test match cricket team yesterday dismissed Essex for a first innings score of 220 opening a three-day match preparatory to the forthcoming test series against England. W. J. O'Reilly, medium pace spin bowler of the Australians, was the most deadly of the Aussie trundlers, taking six Essex wickets for 79 runs. Morris Stanley Nichols, a left-handed batsman, was the most stubborn of the Essex bats, hitting up 62, not out.

### Vanderbilt Crew Wins at Yale

DERBY, Conn., May 17 (AP)—Vanderbilt College won the intercollege rowing at Yale by defeating by one length the eights of Jonathan Edwards College and Wright Hall on the Housatonic River here yesterday afternoon. The race was over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. As a result of yesterday's race, Vanderbilt College will row Harvard House champion crew May 26 here.

### College Tennis Results

Annapolis 9, Wash. & Jeff. 0.
Brown 8, Clark 1.
Lehigh 8, Lafayette 1.
St. John's 5, Brooklyn 4.
Tufts 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
West Point 9, Fordham 0.

### College Golf Results

Amherst 4, Holy Cross 2.
Delaware 6, West Chester T. 0.
Harvard J. V. 6, Tufts 0.
Williams 5½, Union ½.

## Mrs. Holm Wins British Women's Golf Title

PORTHCAWL, Wales, May 17 (AP)—Mrs. A. M. Holm, 27-year-old former Scottish champion, today won the British women's golf title, defeating 17-year-old Pam Barton, playing in her first championship, 6 and 5 in the 36-hole final.

Miss Barton, an engaging little youngster with a tremendous arc to her swing, led 2 up at the end of the morning round, but then excitement began to tell on her and the steadier older woman won three of the first four holes of the afternoon round to take a lead she never lost. Mrs. Holm was 5 up at the end of 27 holes and finished the match on the thirty-first green.

### College Baseball Results

Bradley 6, Illinois Wesleyan 5.
Brooklyn College 12, Fenzer 2.
Brown 11, Middlebury 1.
Cleveland (A. L.) 11, Cornell 4.
Colgate 7, Syracuse 2.
Columbia 11, Yale 8.
Dartmouth 3, Providence 2.
Elmhurst 11, Wheaton 8.
Fordham 4, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Harvard 14, Boston U. 4.
Holy Cross 4, Harvard Grads 2.
Illinois 8, Purdue 0.
Lafayette 9, Haverford 1.
Lowell Tech 6, Clark 4.
Maryland 9, Washington 2.
Maine 10, Bowdoin 5.
Manhattan 8, L. I. U. 3.
North Park 15, Joliet Junior 14.
North Carolina 4, Annapolis 1.
Princeton 5, Rutgers 2.
Springfield 13, Roxbury 6.
Stevens Tech 10, Cathedral 0.
St. John's 5, Upsala 2.
Temple 8, Villanova 2.
Wagner 10, St. Stephen's 1.
West Point 4, Wesleyan 3.
Williams 2, Union 1.
Yale J. V. 18, Milford School 9.

### International League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 19 | 7 | .731 |
| Toronto | 17 | 9 | .654 |
| Newark | 19 | 11 | .633 |
| Montreal | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Albany | 9 | 13 | .409 |
| Syracuse | 8 | 16 | .333 |
| Buffalo | 9 | 16 | .360 |
| Baltimore | 7 | 19 | .269 |

Results May 16
Toronto 6, Syracuse 3.
Toronto 5, Syracuse 2.
Newark 12, Rochester 6.
Baltimore at Montreal postponed.
Other game postponed.

### Toronto Enters U. S. Tennis

TORONTO, May 17 (AP)—Toronto University today named a team of four players to compete in the United States intercollegiate tennis championships at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 25-30. It will be the first time Canadian collegians ever have played in the event. The four named are William Piggott of Hamilton and Alan Heaton, Burrell Singer and Sydney Hermant, all of Toronto. Prior to the intercollegiates they will play in state tournaments at Baltimore, Hartford, Conn., and Wilmington, Del.

### British Pro Leaves French Soccer Club

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Andrew Wilson, a famous Scottish international soccer player who used to be a member of the Chelsea team in the English League, has severed his connection with the Nimes Football Club of France. He has been playing for this side since 1932, when professional soccer made big strides on the Continent and tempting offers were made to English stars. Very few men, one recalls, were disposed to leave the comparative security of positions in British league football, where a maximum wage limit is imposed, to venture on the alluring but untested project of French professionalism.

### Eastern Pro Tennis

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, lanky California pro, heads the list of eight players seeded in the draw for the eastern professional tennis championships, which begin at the Park Avenue Tennis Club Saturday. Vines was given the call over Big Bill Tilden in picking the eight for seeding among the 28 entries. Tilden was listed second, followed by Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa of France, Bruce Barnes of Texas, Vincent Richards of New York, Keith Gledhill of California and A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass. Vines, Cochet, Barnes and Richards will play in the upper half, the others in the lower bracket. Play begins Saturday, with the finals scheduled for Sunday, May 27.

### American Association

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 17 | 8 | .680 |
| Indianapolis | 12 | 11 | .522 |
| Columbus | 13 | 12 | .520 |
| Kansas City | 13 | 12 | .520 |
| Louisville | 12 | 12 | .500 |
| Milwaukee | 11 | 14 | .440 |
| St. Paul | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| Toledo | 10 | 15 | .400 |

Results May 16
Kansas City 8, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 0.
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 4.

### Richards at Merion C. C.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (AP)—Vincent Richards, one of the aces of professional tennis players, arrived yesterday to give the American Davis Cup team a workout, but rain for the second time prevented inauguration of practice sessions. All members of the squad except Wilmer Allison are here. Allison sent word he expects to arrive this week-end and start gradual workouts Monday.

### All-England Beaten, 2 to 1

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, May 17 (AP)—The All-England soccer team, touring Europe preparatory to the world championships in Italy, yesterday was defeated by Czechoslovakia, 3 to 1. The English lost to Hungary by the same score last week.

### Columbia Y. C. to Move

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—After losing a court battle with the city to remain on its property, the Columbia Yacht Club yesterday agreed to close its doors by June 17 and move to another site. The city plans to use the land, on the Hudson River at Eighty-ninth Street, for park improvement.

### College Tennis Results

Brown 8, Clark 1.
Lehigh 8, Lafayette 1.
Navy 9, W. and J. 0.
St. John's 8, Brooklyn College 4.
Tufts 5, Worcester Tech 1.
West Point 9, Fordham 0.

# Hunt of M. I. T. Singles Victor Over Champion

## Defeats Husted, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4—Dartmouth Wins the Doubles Title

**New England I. L. T. A. Winners**

**Singles**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1900—E. T. Gross | Brown |
| 1901—E. T. Gross | Brown |
| 1902—F. Bradley | Mass. Technology |
| 1903—Lyons | Williams |
| 1904—F. R. Smith | Williams |
| 1905—F. R. Fanning | Mass. Technology |
| 1906—F. R. Smith | Williams |
| 1907—J. I. B. Learned | Mass. Technology |
| 1908—S. B. Smith | Dartmouth |
| 1909—F. H. Harris | Dartmouth |
| 1910—F. H. Harris | Dartmouth |
| 1911—C. L. Johnston Jr. | Amherst |
| 1912—C. L. Johnston Jr. | Amherst |
| 1913—C. L. Johnston Jr. | Amherst |
| 1914—Penimore Cady | Amherst |
| 1915—C. F. Cutler | Williams |
| 1916—R. S. Maynard | Williams |
| 1918—E. H. Hendrickson | Amherst |
| 1919—Hermann Broockmann | Mass. Tech. |
| 1920—A. H. Chapin Jr. | Williams |
| 1921—C. W. Sanders | Dartmouth |
| 1922—C. W. Sanders | Dartmouth |
| 1923—A. H. Chapin Jr. | Williams |
| 1924—C. B. Marsh Jr. | Williams |
| 1925—J. E. Russell | Mass. Technology |
| 1926—C. B. Marsh Jr. | Williams |
| 1927—M. H. Partridge | Dartmouth |
| 1928—H. F. Wolf | Williams |
| 1929—T. D. McDonald | Dartmouth |
| 1930—H. L. Johnson Jr. | Dartmouth |
| 1931—Albert Horton III | Williams |
| 1932—Albert Horton III | Williams |
| 1933—Robert G. Husted | Dartmouth |
| 1934—Gilbert A. Hunt | M. I. T. |

**Doubles**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1900—Summerbelle and Willis | Bates |
| 1901—Gross and Godding | Brown |
| 1902—Plimpton and Collester | Amherst |
| 1903—Paine and Dana | Bowdoin |
| 1904—Smith and Northrope | Williams |
| 1905—Smith and Northrope | Williams |
| 1906—Fanning and Nichols | Technology |
| 1907—Learned and Coffin | Technology |
| 1908—White and Holton | Wesleyan |
| 1909—Smith and Wolf | Dartmouth |
| 1910—Holton and Bacon | Wesleyan |
| 1911—Harris and Nelson | Dartmouth |
| 1912—Johnson and Miller | Amherst |
| 1913—Bacon and Richards | Wesleyan |
| 1914—Edsall and Bergwin | Trinity |
| 1915—Cutter and Maynard | Williams |
| 1916—Maynard and Rockwood | Williams |
| 1918—Broockmann and Wei | Technology |
| 1919—Larmon and Carlton | Dartmouth |
| 1920—Chapin and Pollard | Williams |
| 1921—Sanders and Howe | Dartmouth |
| 1922—Sanders and Howe | Dartmouth |
| 1923—Chapin and Fisher | Williams |
| 1924—Tressel and Russell | Technology |
| 1925—Osgood and Boyd | Dartmouth |
| 1926—Tressel and Russell | Technology |
| 1927—Marsh and Wolf | Williams |
| 1928—Wolf and Banks | Williams |
| 1929—McDonald and Johnson | Dartmouth |
| 1930—Johnson and Richardson | Dartmouth |
| 1931—Richardson and Fall | Dartmouth |
| 1932—Richardson and Noble | Dartmouth |
| 1933—Horton and Kelleher | Williams |
| 1934—Husted and Guibord | Dartmouth |

**New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association's Eight-Point Cup Standing**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. | 1½ |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 1 |
| Internat. Y. M. C. A. College Springf'ld | ½ |

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 17—For the fifth time since the tournament started in 1900 and and first time since Joseph E. Russell won in 1925, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology student has won the singles title of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. Wednesday afternoon Gilbert A. Hunt, Tech sophomore from Washington, D. C., won in straight sets from the defending champion, Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth College junior, who hails from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The final-round match was held on a clay court at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Hunt's 6—2, 6—1, 6—4 victory over Husted gave M. I. T. a point on the new eight-point cup put up for competition by the N. E. L. T. A. this year. Dartmouth retired the old cup last year with a point to spare. Now the Big Green leads in the new trophy chase with 1½ points, and the International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Mass., is third in the standing with a half point.

Dartmouth, for the eleventh time in the 34 years of competition and the first time since 1932, won the doubles championship when Husted and Paul L. Guibord '36 of Melrose, Mass., defeated Sidney M. Hughes Jr. and Ruppert C. Parks, both seniors, of the International Y. M. C. A. College, at 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3. The Springfield College team entered the tournament for the first time this year.

Hunt relied on an all-round game to outsteady Husted in the final. In the first set the new champion broke through service in the first game and led all the way to 6—2. Husted won the first game of the second set on service, but Hunt ran all the way through the next six games for the set. The third set saw Hunt leading, 5 to 1 in games and 40-love, in the seventh, when Husted staged a rally and won three more games. Husted was stopped in the tenth on Hunt's service. The summary:

**Thirty-fourth New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Championships**

**Singles—Final Round**

Gilbert A. Hunt '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

**Doubles—Final Round**

Robert G. Husted '35 and Paul L. Guibord '36, Dartmouth, defeated Sidney M. Hughes Jr., '34 and Ruppert C. Parks '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

# By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

### What Will the Outcome Be

ANNOUNCEMENT from St. Louis that Frank G. Wainright, owner of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association, is going to contest the placing of the Ottawa team of the National Hockey League in his city, brings up a very interesting situation so far as professional hockey is concerned. The statement that the Senators would play in the Mound City next winter, as given out after the N. H. L. meeting in Chicago, came as a big surprise not only because St. Louis is situated so far from the other clubs in the league, but also because there was already a team in that city. The N. H. L. officials claim they are within their rights in locating in St. Louis; but if the owners of the Flyers oppose the move, serious consequences are quite apt to result. In past years similar situations have arisen in professional baseball, and wherever a league has put one of its teams in a city against the objection of a team already there, a rather unprofitable situation has developed. The Senators may not have made any money with their franchise located in Ottawa; but going into St. Louis against the opposition of the Flyers does not promise to better the financial affairs of either of the two teams.

### Young and Criger

"Battery for Boston, Young and Criger." Such an announcement would not stir much of a thrill among the baseball fans of this generation, but what memories it brings to the fan of 25 or 30 years ago! Those two players formed one of the greatest batteries of their day or even of all time, and they helped the Boston Red Sox to more than one championship title when the American League was, as might well be said, in its infancy. Young may have been the better known of the two players, but with Criger behind the bat, the famous pitcher from Peoli had a helpmate who was most invaluable. Modest in every way, Criger was as fine a catcher as ever donned a mask, and few who had the pleasure of watching him play will ever forget the way he threw to second base to catch many a base stealer flat footed.

### How About This for a Record

In the morning he was a member of the St. Louis Browns of the American League, later in the day he was a member of the Newark club of the International League, and before the sun set he was a member of the Chicago Cubs of the National League. Thus did Jim Weaver change clubs Tuesday and become a member of three different leagues all in one day. If that isn't a record of its kind, we wish someone would give us the one that betters it.

## Illinois Again Beats Purdue Nine, 8 to 0

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LA FAYETTE, Ind., May 17—University of Illinois defeated Purdue University, 8 to 0, yesterday for the second time in the Big Ten baseball race. The victory kept the Illini at the top of the standing. Brilliantly supported, Clifford C. Carlson '34, veteran Illinois pitcher, held Purdue hits far apart. The Illini attack was led by Carlisle E. Moyer '34, centerfielder, who got a single, a double and a triple. The score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3— | 8 | 11 | 0 |
| Purdue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 0 | 4 | 5 |

Batteries—Carlson and Tonecoff; Ernst, Griffin and Fehring. Umpire—Jensen. Time—1h. 50m.

## Olympic Committee Meeting in Athens

ATHENS, May 17 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee, facing a delicate situation created by an American protest charging German discrimination against Jewish athletes, yesterday met in formal convocation preparatory to the working sessions starting today.

The delegates were addressed by President Alexander Zaimis at the Academy amid a colorful military ceremony participated in by cabinet members and the diplomatic corps.

President Zaimis pointed out that it was particularly appropriate the committee should be planning in Athens for the fortieth anniversary of the modern revival of the ancient Grecian games. The first Olympiad of the modern series, of which the forthcoming games at Berlin two years hence will be the eleventh revival, was held in Athens in 1896.

The committee will draw up the program for the Berlin games. Several sports not heretofore represented have applied for a place on the Olympic program. The question of feminine participation also is up for discussion.

**Southern Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattanooga | 17 | 8 | .680 |
| Nashville | 15 | 10 | .600 |
| Atlanta | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| New Orleans | 14 | 12 | .538 |
| Memphis | 13 | 12 | .520 |
| Knoxville | 12 | 14 | .462 |
| Birmingham | 11 | 18 | .379 |
| Little Rock | 9 | 20 | .310 |

Results May 16
Knoxville 5, Memphis 1.
Knoxville 3, Memphis 2.
Birmingham 6, Nashville 3.
Chattanooga 2, Little Rock 0.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 15 | 7 | .682 |
| Chicago | 18 | 9 | .667 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 10 | .600 |
| New York | 15 | 11 | .577 |
| Boston | 12 | 11 | .522 |
| Brooklyn | 9 | 15 | .375 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 15 | .318 |
| Cincinnati | 5 | 18 | .217 |

Results May 16
No games scheduled.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 17 | 6 | .739 |
| Cleveland | 11 | 9 | .550 |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 11 | .522 |
| Detroit | 12 | 11 | .522 |
| Washington | 12 | 13 | .480 |
| Boston | 11 | 13 | .458 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 12 | .429 |
| Chicago | 6 | 15 | .286 |

Results May 16
No games scheduled.

## Lehman Kills Bill To Make Teachers Take Double Oath

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17—Because the Ives bill, which would require teachers to take an oath to support the Constitutions of both the United States and the State, would discriminate unjustly against a special group engaged in nonpublic activities, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has vetoed it.

In its application to public school teachers, the Ives bill would simply duplicate the present provisions of the law, which require them to take the oath of loyalty, Governor Lehman held in a veto message yesterday, and the measure, therefore, is unnecessary.

The bill did not make it clear whether its provisions would apply to teachers other than those in the public schools, but if it were construed as applying to teachers, instructors and professors in private and parochial schools and in private colleges and universities it would discriminate against this class of workers, he said.

"The position of a public school teacher paid from the public treasury and a teacher in a private or parochial school, a college or university is certainly not the same," he continued. "It would be an unjust discrimination against a special group engaged in nonpublic activities.

"It would select this class from all other private citizens and compel it to take an oath heretofore reserved only for public officers and employees."

## Nunns to Captain Canada's Cup Team

TORONTO, May 17 (AP)—Gilbert Nunns, veteran Toronto racket wielder, won himself both a place on the Canadian Davis Cup team and the captaincy of the squad yesterday by defeating Bobby Murray, 19-year-old McGill University student, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

The match was a playoff for the fourth place on the team, made necessary when Murray upset Marcel Rainville in a trial match. Rainville, M. Laird Watt and Walter L. Martin who was not required to take part in the trials, were the others named for the team which will oppose the United States at Wilmington, Del., May 24, 25 and 26.

Nunns, who has been a member of four previous Davis Cup teams, was given the captaincy because of his record of experience.

The team is to leave at once for Wilmington to get in a week's practice on grass courts before meeting the Americans. Trial matches will be played there to determine the two singles players.

## 'Philosophy of Values' Held Need in Colleges

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., May 17 (AP)—Development of a "philosophy of values" among their student bodies is the paramount task facing American colleges today, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, told a group of 100 Vassar alumnæ from Westchester and Greenwich May 15.

Dr. MacCracken was one of four speakers at an organization meeting of the Westchester branch of the Associate Alumnæ of Vassar College, held at the Hotel Gramatan. Mrs. Ralph H. Stearns of Bronxville was in charge of arrangements for the luncheon.

# Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD and Yale varsity tennis teams will meet on the Divinity tennis courts at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Harvard team defeated Cornell, 6—3; Amherst, 8—1; Harvard Grads, 4—2; Columbia, 9—0; Brown, 9—0, and Dartmouth, 5—4, losing only to Princeton, 6—3. The Eli defeated Amherst, 8—1; Virginia, 8—1, and Columbia, 8—1, losing to Seventh Regiment, 8—5; Pennsylvania, 6—3; North Carolina, 5—4; Dartmouth, 5—4, and Princeton, 8—1.

Coach Harry L. Cowles will select his team from among Franklin P. Whitbeck '35, Sebert E. Davenport 3d '34, John F. Ray '34, Frank W. Jones Jr. '35, Alden Bryan '35, Sumner Rodman '35, George H. Hartford 2d '34, Laurence B. Freeburn '34, Marvin P. Richmond '34, George F. Stork '35, Gordon F. Robertson '36, Justin J. Thackara '36, Robert L. Bentley 2d '36 and Willard E. Ingalls Jr. '35.

The 165ft. 1in. wooden mast of the Boston sloop Yankee was stepped yesterday at Lawley's Neponset yard. The 3680-pound mast was handled in expert fashion. Because it was some 200 pounds under requirement in 1930 it has been padded to increase poundage. A mahogany saddle has been placed at the point of the mast where the fore and headstays will be attached.

Charles L. Roche of 64 Lexington Avenue, Cambridge, has been appointed professional at the new Cambridge municipal golf course near Fresh Pond. It will be opened June 15, according to an announcement from the Cambridge Park Commission. The course was built by the unemployed of Cambridge.

The first event of the Charles River Regatta on Saturday will start at 3:30 p. m., when the freshman crews of Columbia, Tech and Harvard will row. At 4 p. m. the Harvard and Tech jayvees will row in a triangular race with the Union Boat Club crew. The varsity eights of Columbia, Tech and Harvard will row at 4:30 p. m.

All races will be over the old 1¾-mile course starting at Cottage Farm Bridge and finishing off the Union Boat Club float. The new rowing course is not ready yet for competition. The referee of the regatta will be Howard Robbins of Syracuse.

Fred F. Hale of Belmont Spring Country Club paced all the Shriners and guests with a low gross of 80 in their kickers' golf tournament on the Sandy Burr course yesterday. Norman Kellenberger of Winthrop was second to Hale with an 81.

After the Braves concluds their three-game series with the St. Louis Cardinals at the Wigwam, they face Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago in that order. The Reds open here Sunday and are around for three days. The Pirate series, also scheduled as three games, starts on Wednesday. The Cubs arrive in town a week from this coming Saturday.

### College Track Results

Maryland 88 1-3, Johns Hopkins 39 2-3.
Montreal A. A. A. 64, Middlebury 62.
Villanova 79, La Salle 47.

### College Golf Results

Amherst 4, Holy Cross 2.
Delaware 6, Westchester T. 0.
Williams 5½, Union ½.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 33 | 11 | .750 |
| Missions | 29 | 15 | .659 |
| San Francisco | 24 | 19 | .558 |
| Hollywood | 23 | 19 | .548 |
| Sacramento

# The Home Forum

## On Buying Beauty

THERE are commonly two diverse types of foreign residents in China, whose attitudes toward Chinese art are at opposite poles. First, there are the enthusiasts who throw themselves so completely into admiration of the *objets d'art* that they are unable to see æsthetic value in anything Western. Second, there are the people who entrench themselves in a little Occidental cocoon, reluctant to have any Chinese object in their homes, unwilling to wear a piece of Chinese jewelry or a garment of Chinese brocade.

It seems to me that the viewpoints of both factions are distorted. To live harmoniously in any Oriental country—with inconspicuousness and with balance—is an art in itself which it is unlikely that any foreigner can master completely. We can only hope, with years of residence, to adjust ourselves to a superficial poise. For we are ineffably incongruous, just as an Oriental is in the West. We cannot win the full respect of the native by "going Chinese," for it only exposes the apparent vulnerability of our own dignity and the assumed superiority of his own. Nor can we gain his complete respect by shutting ourselves up in a fortress of ignorance and unawareness. Our assumed self-satisfaction is constantly being bared in the inevitable, if only occasional, exposures to Eastern situations.

It may seem that too much emphasis is being placed upon the "dignity" of the foreigner in Asia. But dignity is, after all, our nearest interpretation of that axiomatic Oriental attribute of "face." If we are to live here graciously, we must give at least a part of our attention to maintaining that quality which is the measuring-stick in the possession of the hundreds of natives with whom we come in contact.

Many residents seize upon either the one attitude or the other soon after their arrival, and then continue to maintain it with solid abstinence from analysis so long as they remain in China—which is, indeed, a course to be recommended. It is a much more comfortable procedure than to engage in the struggle for delicate adjustment. But there are some of us with a deplorable instinct for making a great deal of trouble for ourselves, who try to formulate some sort of code whereby we may fit ourselves not too absurdly into the picture; who, without the time and perhaps without the full inclination to become Sinologues or expert connoisseurs, would like to be able to look an ivory carving in the face with a certain recognition of its value. If it is a superficial course, at least it is an attempt to emulate pragmatically the rare Aristotelian Principle of the Mean and to synchronize within ourselves that outlandish combination which we represent by our presence among a race so tremendously older than we are.

* * *

*Code* is a term which, when applied to individual conduct and thought, is much more often left as a generalization than as an enumeration. That there is a universal code of beauty which makes a few things that were created a thousand years ago still beautiful today must be recognized, if we are to have any basic æsthetic faith at all. Everyone has, of course, some ideal of beauty all his own; but unless his turn of mind is pedagogical, his impulse is to renege when he is challenged to a definition. Certainly the code is vague indeed which guides most foreigners in the purchase, or the abstinence from the purchase, of Chinese things. Many a lady owns an inlaid screen because her friend Mrs. Blank had just bought one; or because it was offered at such a bargain that it would have been a pity not to have taken it; or because it was guaranteed Ming. Possibly she likes it as a possession rather than for itself.

Had she gone into a department store in New York or Kansas City or Seattle, looking for a console table, she would have shopped for the table within her price range and bought it because she liked it. With fifty tables to choose from, all new and pleasant and adequate, she would have selected one with straight legs rather than one with curved legs because she prefers straight-legged tables to curved-legged ones. But if, in a Peking curio shop, she had been confronted with the choice between one of the heavy, severe white potteries of the Sung dynasty and one of the bright green-and-yellow glazes entwined with dragons which were favorites in the reign of Ch'ien Lung, she might have bought the white one—even though she prefers potteries to have designs on them, even though it was the more expensive of the two, even though the color scheme in her dining room happens to be green and yellow—because the plain white Sung piece is more antique by several centuries. She would have gainsaid her own taste for antiquity—though probably without the poignancy of regret, because she would not have realized it.

* * *

Antiques! What a profusion of artistic shoddiness, is sometimes—though by no means always—hiding behind the tattered skirts of that word! How often do people of good taste in 1934 buy a piece of furniture or an ornament which, cheap and florid when it was casually turned out in 1834, would not even have been considered for purchase by people of equally good taste in its contemporary period! Is a thing to be rated as beautiful merely because it is old? Or—according to the standards of the opposite school—merely because it is new?

It would be interesting to know how often the foreigners who invade the curio shops buy things for some other reason than that they like them, a situation which applies all too often to residents as well as to tourists. Of course, there is always the formidable drawback of limited money to spend. Probably necessity sharpens the artistic appreciation, for I have noticed again and again that, broadly speaking, the objects of greatest intrinsic refinement are admired with more genuine and delicate veneration by the people who cannot afford to buy them than by the people who can enthusiastically order half-a-dozen on the spot.

For those of us who are less affluent, there are the alternative courses of appeasing ourselves with the second or third best, or of buying nothing at all—a choice which, on reflection, is often more satisfying to the would-be purchaser than to content himself with something second-rate after he has been attracted to the superb. There is a great thrill—even though it is a thin and ascetic sensation compared to that of impulsive buying—in waiting, and stalking the shops like a hungry but patient wolf; until at last, when you see something which you know at once is inevitably yours and which you can miraculously afford, you may bear it home in humble and exquisite triumph.

The sales-resistance of the discriminating but economically limited person is stronger of necessity than that of one who has greater financial freedom. Perhaps he may decide to stick determinedly to the quaint, attractive peasant objects which may be bought for the proverbial song—bright earthenware and coarse dyed coolie cloth and gay copper kettles. The effect, obtained by deft combinations and restraint, can be completely harmonious on an inexpensive scale. It is no less a unity of personal choices than if it had been created at huge cost.

Or perhaps he may prefer to wait until he acquires, slowly, one by one, sacrifice by sacrifice, a small collection of rare objects which he knows are artistically *made* for him. There is an odd mystic feeling of recognition which comes to such a cautious collector when he sees an object which he knows intuitively to be *his* above all others. It is the powerful, delicate working of those two subtle qualities whose relationship is underestimated: taste and personality. He is buying the right thing because it is *his own* — not because he pays ten dollars for the right to purchase it, or a hundred, or a thousand, or because it is ancient, or because it is rare, or because it is of perfect workmanship; but because it belongs to him like the color of his own hair, or the tone of his own voice, or the lift of his own thoughts. Whether it is a jade ring, or a vast cabinet of carved blackwood, or a scroll painting of bamboo or an ivory figurine—he has bought it because it is æsthetically becoming.

M. M. M.

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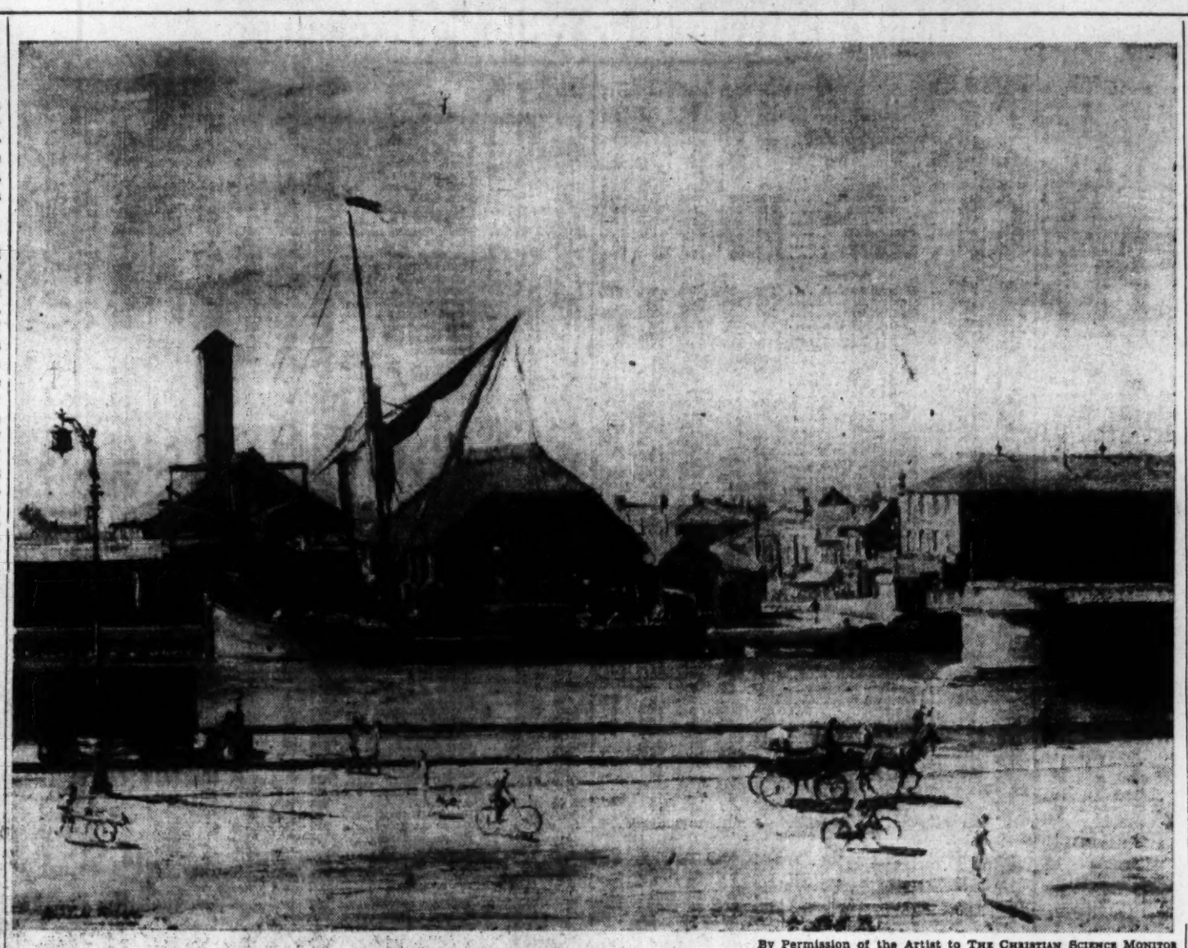

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*Town Hall Quay and the River Yare, Great Yarmouth (England): From an Oil Painting by Russell Reeve*

## Mayflower Memories

It was eleven o'clock at night when the telephone jangled persistently.

"Are you still up?" came the eager question. "If you are, I am coming over to bring you something." This was an old friend, who had been on a business trip to the forest region of Michigan. In a few minutes he appeared at the door, carrying a large suitcase.

"I took all my clothes out and rolled them into a bundle, so I could bring this to you." He was on the floor, working at the buckles and talking all the time. "You see, I got through my business last night, but there was no train until this noon. This morning I took a walk into the forest that crowds close to the village. I wish you could see it. One of those forests primeval, with its murmuring pines and its hemlocks, that the lumber kings somehow missed. Great towering pines, with here and there hard-wood trees just coming into leaf-bud, with moss and tangled vines in a carpet of brown and green—and THIS!"

He threw open the suitcase, plunged his hands deep into its contents and tumbled upon the rug such a mass of trailing arbutus as I never had seen. I was instantly on the floor, my face buried in the fragrant mass. I lifted great ropes of it—clumps of pink and white blossoms, with clustering leaves strung along it. The picture will never grow dim; the fragrance still comes down the years from that bit of wildwood, brought dewy-wet from its distant home.

* * *

Only once before had I ever seen anything approaching such a gorgeous display of this dainty flower. A part of my childhood was spent in New Hampshire where, in those years, the mayflower, as the arbutus was familiarly called, grew in abundance. Sunday afternoon jaunts with my father were my especial joy. After dinner, the horse was harnessed to the buggy and off we went for hours in the country. My father knew the woods and many of their secrets. He knew where stood the loveliest trees and where to look for the first appearance of each wild flower.

The Mayflower is a modest creature, and my childhood eyes had to be taught how to look for it. Other spring flowers lift their heads invitingly as they press their way toward the sunlight. Not so the arbutus. It hides away under a thick blanket of its own fuzzy evergreen leaves. Even its fragrance never seems to betray it. Under my father's tuition, I soon learned to know the leaves, so different from others that covered the ground. Next I found that the best place to look was close to the boles of large trees, where the ground rises slightly, pushed up by the growing trees. Even now I recall the thrill with which I lifted leaves gently and discovered the clumps of dainty pink and white blossoms, tucked snugly away beneath their warm covering. At first I thought these flowers grew in single clumps from a single root, as many wild flowers do. But, as I tried to pluck a cluster, it pulled others along with it until I held a garland of alternating leaves and flowers in my hand. It was just one of those surprises that nature has in abundance.

* * *

This all happened years and years ago, before the wise campaign for the conservation of wild flowers. I'm afraid I pulled ropes of it up by the roots and triumphantly carried the spoils home. My conscience hurts me now, when I see the paltry little bunches that may be bought in the spring, and remember that I had some share in bringing about the scarcity. When the flower comes to the city, it is denuded of most of its charm except the fragrance. At first the bunches were tightly packed, the blossoms bruised and brown, and the stems wound round and round with an unsightly string. Later the gatherers learned to save a few leaves.

I never fail to buy the offering each spring, but I am scarcely conscious of my purchase. It only serves to transport me to one of two scenes: either I am on my knees on the rug, reveling in the mass from the Michigan forest, or I am a child in the New Hampshire woods, my arms filled with ropes of beauty.

F. M.

## A Constellation of Birds

I have been spending my afternoons gathering driftwood and observing birds. The skies being clear, noonday suns take something of the bite out of the wind, and now and then a warmish west-sou'westerly finds its way back into the world. Into the bright, vast days I go, shouldering home my sticks and broken boards and driving shore birds on ahead of me, putting up sanderlings and sandpipers, ringnecks and knots, plovers and killdeer, coveys of a dozen, little flocks, great flocks, compact assemblies with a regimented air. . . .

I wonder where these thousands spend the night. Waking the other morning just before sunrise, I hurried into my clothes and went down to the beach. North and then south I strolled, along an ebbing tide, and north and south the great beach was as empty of bird life as the sky. Far to the south, I remember now, a frightened pair of semi-palmated sandpipers did rise from somewhere on the upper beach and fly toward me swift and voiceless, pass me on the flank, and settle by the water's edge a hundred yards or so behind. They instantly began to run about and feed, and as I watched them an orange sun floated up over the horizon with the speed and solemnity of an Olympian balloon.

The tide being high these days late in the afternoon, the birds begin to muster on the beach about ten o'clock in the morning. Some fly over from the salt meadows, some arrive flying along the beach, some drop from the sky. I startle up a first group on turning from the upper beach to the lower. I walk directly at the birds—a general apprehension, a rally, a scutter ahead, and the birds are gone. Standing on the beach, fresh claw marks at my feet, I watch the lovely sight of the group instantly turned into a constellation of birds, into a fugitive pleiades whose living stars keep their chance positions; I watch the spiraling flight, the momentary tilts of the white bellies, the alternate shows of the clustered, grayish backs. The group next ahead, though wary from the first, continues feeding. I draw nearer; a few run ahead as if to escape me afoot, others stop and prepare to fly; nearer still, the birds can stand no more; another rally, another scutter, and they are following their kin along the surges.

No aspect of nature on this beach is more mysterious to me than the flights of these shore bird constellations. The constellation forms, as I have hinted, in an instant of time, and in that same instant develops its own will. Birds which have been feeding yards away from each other, each one individually busy for his individual body's sake, suddenly fuse into this new volition and, flying, rise as one, coast as one, tilt their dozen bodies as one, and as one wheel off on the course which the new group will has determined.—From "The Outermost House, a Year of Life on the Great Beach of Cape Cod," by HENRY BESTON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

## Concert

Here is a beauty complete, beyond
The dimensions of word or of painted line.
It is not enough to hear it; I see
And feel and breathe it, and make it mine.

As if I saw the wind itself
That spirals up to the stars at night,
Or, breathless, cupped in my very hands
The living shine and speed of light.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

THIS picture was painted on the shaded balcony of a hotel, on the Hall Quay at Great Yarmouth. During the summer holiday season, a secluded perch is most desirable for the artist if he is to exercise his painting ability. Even if the barge had not conveniently moored on the opposite bank, the scene would still have been sufficiently interesting to interpret with leisurely precision. But it was the barge which caught the painter's eye, because it grouped so well with the tall elevator, with the thatched and buttressed old building which looks rather like part of an ancient church or an old tithe barn. Not many of the gayly dressed holiday-makers are visible, since the painting was carried out during those hours of the morning when everybody had gone to the beach.

Apart from the interesting group of buildings to the left, atmosphere, sunshine, color values and variety of sky line were the artist's concern. Furthermore, this sketch is the result of an experiment to finish the painting from part to part as it progressed; since the weather appeared settled, and identical conditions were probable over a period of three or four consecutive mornings. This method, which is a favorite one with certain English painters, is in process somewhat like knitting, since the sky—the top of the canvas—is completed first, to be followed by horizon, and so on down to the foreground and bottom of the canvas.

At the beginning or end of each day throngs of trippers, attired in the prevailing beach fashions, cross this plain to and from the Southtown and Vauxhall railway stations situated in the vicinity. Queues of people also form at regular intervals on this part of the quay, to take the sea trip "round the Cockle Lightship" on the paddle steamer "United Service," river trips eastward to Gorleston-on-Sea, or westward to the ancient Roman Burgh Castle, the Broads or the city of Norwich. Among the astonishing variety of vehicles to be hired in Yarmouth from a goat cart to a tall, canopied four-horse wagonette, the open landau seems to be favored by those who seek a quiet jaunt round the town or countryside. Occasionally a tramp steamer or a windjammer, moored on this side of the river, becomes a source of special interest to visitors. Until latter years, the "London boats" used to arrive and leave here, crowded with cockneys; perhaps there was no more animation on the Hall Quay than when, on each summer morning, the London boat departed punctually just as the Town Hall clock chimed ten. There was one memorable event a few years ago, which saw the quayside packed with a mass of spectators cheering the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the opening of the new bridge across the Yare connecting Southtown with Yarmouth. Part of the bridge appears at the right of the picture. The open plain is now the terminus for many long-distance buses. The barge is discharging timber for one of the huge timber yards which, with the herring fisheries, are concerned with the port's staple trade.

## May

Barefoot through dewdrop-laden grass trips May:
With buttercups and lilac lady-smocks
She binds her hair. Winged dandelion clocks
She stooping culls, to know what time o' day
The fairies from the greenwood dance away
To don the gayest of their summer frocks,
And picnic by the brook 'neath shady docks,
Or hide-and-seek among the sedges play.

Low in a clover bed the humble bee
Her footprints sees, and tells the butterflies,
And then the birds. All haste to greet the Queen
Save three young owls, who in a tall elm tree
Sit side by side, and blink grave sleepy eyes
When sunbeams wander through their leafy screen.

EDITH E. LAMB.

## Rejoicing Brings Freedom

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HOW many people know that spiritual rejoicing has a powerful effect upon their health, their relations with others, and their supply? That rejoicing in good has an effect upon our relations with others is admitted by many; for it is not hard to accept the fact that the one who always thus rejoices, and who is therefore happy, is an agreeable companion and is sure to have many friends. That rejoicing has a direct effect upon our health and supply, however, some might not readily admit.

Someone might say: "Even admitting that rejoicing has a powerful effect upon health and supply, how can I rejoice if things are not as they should be? How can I rejoice if, for instance, I do not feel well?" The great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, at the tomb of Lazarus had no apparent reason for rejoicing; yet he was able to say, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." The effect of this consciousness which rejoiced even in the face of the material evidence of death was wonderful—it even resuscitated Lazarus.

What enabled the Master to rejoice when the material senses were saying that his friend was dead? Through spiritual sense he was conscious of man as the image and likeness of God, divine Life. He saw man as unchanging, indestructible, spiritual, perfect, and rejoiced in this fact of true being.

Another might say, "How can I rejoice when I lack needful things?" Christ Jesus was able to rejoice in spite of the material evidence that there was only a small amount of food and there were four thousand hungry people to be fed, for the Bible says he "gave thanks." The result was that "they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat that was left seven baskets full."

What enabled the Master thus to give thanks? He was governed not by material sense, but by spiritual sense. He taught that God is Spirit, the Father of all. He understood the real universe and man to be spiritual. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 507), "Spirit duly feeds and clothes every object, as it appears in the line of spiritual creation, thus tenderly expressing the fatherhood and motherhood of God." This was what enabled the Master to rejoice; he saw Spirit, God, as tenderly caring for everything in His universe.

In the same book we read (p. 298), "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality." The great Way-shower, pointing out that good is ever present, said, "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." When material sense says that after a while things will be better, let us rejoicingly look up and see the fields "white already to harvest." Let spiritual sense tell us of the real universe, wherein good is unlimited, ever available. Wonderful are the results of this realization!

A young man who had been out of work for two years was able one day, through the study of Christian Science, to rejoice. According to the testimony of material sense nothing had changed, but he was listening to spiritual sense, which told of the real universe, wherein there is a perfect plan, perpetual activity; perfect business, wherein there is continuous employment for all; perfect supply, God's provision for His children. The following day he received a message asking him to return to his former place of employment. He was given a better position, at a larger salary than he had formerly received. Likewise many, by learning through Christian Science to rejoice when the material senses testify to physical inharmony, have been freed from sickness.

Paul and Silas in prison, with their feet fast in the stocks, sang hymns of praise. As they rejoiced, singing praises to God, the prisoners' "bands were loosed." If we seem bound by the evil beliefs of sickness, unemployment, or lack, let us nevertheless sing praises to God. Let us rejoice because God is infinite good, the only power and presence; because the real man, our true selfhood, is ever gloriously employed, is ever the perfect expression of Life, ever held by divine Principle, Love, "in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good," as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 83). Then will the bands of sickness, unemployment, and lack be loosed. Let us rejoice not only when we have a discordant condition of some kind to overcome, but always, according to Paul's admonitions, "Rejoice evermore," and "In every thing give thanks." Spiritual facts never change. Therefore, we can rejoice always in them; and in the degree that we realize the spiritual facts of perfect Life, perfect employment, perfect supply, and true relationship, we shall have health, profitable employment, abundant supply, and congenial friends.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

## РАДОСТЬ ПРИНОСИТ СВОБОДУ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МНОГИЕ-ЛИ знают, что духовная радость имеет большое влияние на наше здоровье, на наши отношения с людьми и на наше материальное положение? Что радостное благодушное настроение отражается на наших отношениях с людьми допускается многими. Не трудно признать, что жизнерадостный, а следовательно и счастливый человек приятен в обществе и всегда будет иметь много друзей. Однако быть может не все охотно признают, что радость имеет прямое влияние и на наше здоровье, и на наши денежные дела.

"Допустим"—скажет кто-нибудь,—"что радость, действительно, имеет огромное влияние на наше здоровье и на наши ресурсы, но могу-ли я радоваться, когда все обстоит не так, как следует? Могу-ли я радоваться, например когда я плохо себя чувствую?" Стоя перед могилой Лазаря, наш великий Путеводеп Христос Иисус казалось не имел ни каких оснований для радости, однако он способен был сказать: "Отче, благодарю Тебя, что Ты услышал меня." И чудесен был результат сознания, которое радовалось даже в присутствии столь очевидной, для материальных чувств, смерти: Лазарь воскрес из мертвых.

Чем-же об'ясняется, то что Учитель мог радоваться, когда материальные чувства говорили ему, что друг его умер? Духовным взором он видел человека созданного по образу и подобию Бога, божественной Жизни, человека неизменного, нетленного, духовного совершенного, и радовался факту истинного бытия.

"Как я могу радоваться" скажет кто-нибудь другой "когда я нуждаюсь в самом необходимом?" Но ведь радовался-же Иисус, несмотря на небольшой запас пищи, которым ему нужно было насытить четыре тысячи голодных людей ибо сказано в Библии что он "воздал благодарение" и результатом было то, что "ели все, и насытились" и набрали оставшихся кусков семь корзин полных."

Отчего Иисус мог благодарить? Оттого, что им управляли не материальные, а духовные чувства. Он учил, что Бог есть Дух, Отец всего. Он понимал что истинный мир и истинный человек духовны. Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет в Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (стр. 507): "Дух кормит и одевает каждый предмет по мере его появления в порядке духовного творения, нежно проявляя отеческое и материнское чувства Бога." Вот отчего Учитель мог радоваться. Он видел, что Дух, Бог нежно заботится о всей своей вселенной.

В той-же книге мы читаем: (стр. 298): "Духовное чувство, противореча материальным чувствам, заключает интуицию, надежду, веру, постижение, проявление и реальность." Великий Путеводеп указал нам, что благо всегда на лицо и сказал "Возведите очи ваши и посмотрите на нивы, как они побелели и поспели к жатве." Когда материальные чувства шепчут нам: скоро будет лучше, возведем, радуясь, очи наши на нивы уже поспевшие "к жатве." Пусть духовное чувство говорит нам о настоящей вселенной, где благо безгранично и всегда и всем доступно. Сознание этого факта приносит чудесные результаты.

Один молодой человек был в течении двух лет без работы. Занимаясь Христианской Наукой он однажды почувствовал себя в состоянии радоваться. Между тем с внешней стороны ничего не изменилось; только он сам стал прислушиваться к голосу духовных чувств, голосу говорившему ему о истинной вселенной в которой существует совершенный план, где дела совершенны, где все постоянно чем нибудь заняты где абсолютный достаток во всем, ибо Бог заботится о своих детях. На следующий-же день он получил приглашение вернуться на прежнюю службу. Он получил лучшее место и большее жалование нежели прежде. Подобно ему много других людей освобождались от болезни, научаясь через Христианскую Науку радоваться тогда, когда материальные чувства говорят о физическом расстройстве.

Когда Павел и Сила находились в темнице и ноги их были забиты в колоды, они пели хвалебные гимны. И вот в то время, как узники ликовали и воспевали Бога, "у всех узы ослабели." Когда нас будто-бы связывают вредные представления о болезни, безработице и нужде будем не смотря на это петь хвалу Господу. Будем радоваться бесконечной благости и всеприсутствию и силе Бога, будем радоваться, ибо истинный человек наше истинное "я" вечно и чудесно занят делом, вечно и совершенно выражает жизнь, и вечно держится божественным Принципом, Любовью, "как живой свидетель и вечная идея неисчерпаемого блага в ритмичном движении счастливой жизни." Так пишет Mrs. Eddy в Miscellaneous Writings (стр. 83). И спадут тогда оковы болезни, безработицы и нужды. Будем-же радоваться не только тогда, когда приходится преодолевать какой-нибудь разлад, будем радоваться всегда, ибо Павел говорит нам: "Всегда радуйтесь" и "за все благодарите." Духовные факты неизменны, поэтому мы им радуемся всегда, а по мере того, как мы уразумеваем эти духовные факты совершенной Жизни, совершенной работы, совершенного обеспечения и совершенных людских отношений, мы приобретаем и здоровие и доходную службу, и обильные средства существования и, наконец, симпатичных нам друзей.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Butterflies*

*(Cinquain)*

Spread wings
Of azure blue
And black of faery-down
Circle and drift above the gold
Of gorse.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Silver Shares Are Prominent In Dull Market

### Good Advances Generally Recorded—Bond Prices Also Improve

*By* **Forrest Price**

It was a silver market.

Because of the report that President Roosevelt intends sending a message to Congress proposing a bimetallic standard for United States currency, shares of the silver-producing companies shot forward today, and practically dominated what little trading there was.

It is said that if his recommendation is favorably acted upon it would mean the eventual purchase by the Government of an amount of silver estimated at 1,800,000,000 ounces.

That would be a bully thing for the owners of silver mines and accounts for the sharp price rise of such stocks as United States Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound.

A miscellaneous assortment of other leading stocks advanced well on light trading. The steel issues, American Telephone, American Can, Continental Can, du Pont, Chrysler, Western Union and Corn Products shared in the rise.

Total sales approximated 1,250,000 shares.

In the bond department most loans gave a good account of themselves, following the general trend of stocks. Some of the secondary corporate issues which have shown little animation for some days managed to move slightly higher today. This applies particularly to the low-priced rails. Included in the gainers were Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee, Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania. Gulf States Steel 5½s rose a point.

Silver futures advanced a cent an ounce at one time, losing part of the gain later. Bar silver rose to 44⅞ cents. Wheat improved a cent or more a bushel. Cotton also was strong.

Report of the American Institute of Steel Construction to the effect that April bookings of fabricated structural material were the largest for any month since the beginning of 1933 would not seem to indicate an early decline in steel making.

The estimate of the institute was that April bookings were 20 per cent ahead of the previous month and 50 per cent higher than this time last year. It also was estimated that shipments were 11 per cent higher last month.

---

NEW YORK, May 17 (*AP*)—The stock market enjoyed a mild inflationary thrill today following word from Washington that the Administration had reached an agreement with the congressional silver bloc on a bill to expand the monetary uses of the metal.

While enthusiasm in most categories was restrained, such issues as U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco and others of this group got up 2 to 5 points.

Trading was almost as dull as that of the previous session, however, and opinions as to near-by trends were mixed.

**Some Scattered Gains**

In addition to the silver shares, Kennecott and Anaconda recovered a point or so each, apparently in response to the improved earnings statement of the latter. Armour preferred was up more than 3 on further reorganization activities.

Others up 1 to around 2, included American Telephone, Chrysler, du Pont, Western Union, Bethlehem and U. S. Steels, Corn Products, American Can, Continental Can, Case, Woolworth and Westinghouse.

Most of the utilities and rails were only slightly higher.

The financial district understood the new silver bill would involve permissive nationalization of domestic stocks of the metal and would also contain a mandatory declaration of policy that silver be bought until it makes up 25 per cent of the monetary basis. Silver certificates would be issued against the metal purchased to achieve the 25 per cent ratio—about 1,800,000,000 ounces.

**Bond Market Steady**

The bond market had a steady tone during the early trading today in spite of a restricted and highly active buying interest. U. S. Governments and prime corporative classifications held their own with the help of a firm stock market.

There were few features in the industrial division, although prices showed a hard tone in most groups. Gulf States Steel 5½s climbed a point and thus returned to their high level for the year.

Such losses as occurred were mostly trivial. Armour & Co. 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were carried down slightly because of apathetic demand.

In the Treasury division unimportant declines were registered in the 3s and 3¼s, 4s and 4¼s, but an equal number rose fractionally.

Values in the foreign department had a narrower swing than yesterday and dealings were small. German 5½s, Italy 7s and Japan 6½s receded a little. British 5½s and Poland 7s were moderately improved.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .90½ | .92¼ | .89⅝ | .91⅜ | +.01 |
| July | .89¼ | .90⅞ | .87¾ | .89⅜ | +.01¼ |
| September | .90 | .91¾ | .88¾ | .90½ | +.01 |
| | **Corn** | | | | |
| May | .47½ | .48¼ | .47⅜ | .48 | + ⅝ |
| July | .50⅜ | .50¾ | .49¾ | .50⅜ | + ⅝ |
| September | .51⅞ | .52¼ | .51⅜ | .52 | + ⅝ |
| | **Oats** | | | | |
| May | .36⅜ | .36½ | .35⅜ | .35⅜ | + ⅜ |
| July | .35½ | .35⅝ | .34⅜ | .34⅜ | |
| September | .35½ | .35½ | .34½ | .34⅜ | +.01 |
| | **Winnipeg Wheat** | | | | |
| | | High | Low | Last | |
| May | | .70⅝ | .70 | .70¼ | |
| July | | .72 | .70⅝ | .71¾ | |

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last May 17 | Last May 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅞ | 8⅝ | .. | Adams Express | 700 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 77½ | 70½ | .5 | Adams Exp pf | 10 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | .. |
| 34⅞ | 16 | .2 | Adams Millis | 1200 | 29¼ | 27⅛ | 28⅜ | 27 |
| 11⅜ | 7¾ | .. | Addressograph | 400 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 9½ |
| 7⅞ | 4½ | .. | Advance Rumley | 600 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | .. |
| 106¼ | 93⅜ | .3 | Air Reduction | 700 | 97 | 95 | 96¼ | 95½ |
| 23⅞ | 17⅜ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 3700 | 19⅜ | 18⅜ | 19 | 18½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1200 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 14⅜ | 5¼ | .. | Alleghany pf xw | 700 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅜ | .. | Allegh pf ww XL | 600 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12 | 12½ |
| 160¾ | 126½ | .6 | Allied Chem | 2000 | 134 | 132 | 134 | 129½ |
| 23⅜ | 13⅜ | .. | Allis Chalmers | 1900 | 17 | 15⅜ | 17 | 15¼ |
| 20⅛ | 12⅜ | .. | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| 53¾ | 41½ | .2 | Amerada | 200 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47½ |
| 36 | 25¼ | .. | Am Agri Chem | 3900 | 33⅜ | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 25¾ | 14½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 1700 | 22 | 20½ | 22 | 20 |
| 50½ | 40 | .3 | Am Bank Note pf | 60 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 46½ |
| 12¾ | 7½ | .. | Am Beet Sugar | 600 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 9⅝ |
| 71 | 46½ | .. | Am Beet Sug pf | 60 | 56½ | 56 | 56 | 53½ |
| 38 | 23¾ | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 107¾ | 90¼ | .4 | Am Can | 2000 | 95½ | 92 | 95½ | 92 |
| 145½ | 126½ | .7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 142¾ | 142¾ | 142¾ | 142½ |
| 33⅞ | 19⅛ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 1400 | 22½ | 21⅜ | 22½ | 20⅜ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | .. | Am Colortype | 100 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 62½ | 36⅛ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 3700 | 39⅞ | 37⅞ | 39¼ | 37¼ |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 10 | 6 | .. | Am European | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 13¾ | 7 | .. | Am & For Low | 1000 | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| 30 | 17 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 400 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 |
| 25 | 12 | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 400 | 17¼ | 16½ | 17¼ | 16½ |
| 17½ | 9¾ | .. | Am & For Uow 2pf | 200 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ |
| 22⅝ | 13½ | .1 | Am Hawaiian | 300 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | 15 |
| 10½ | 6½ | .. | Am Hide & L | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .. |
| 42¼ | 26½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 400 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | 28 |
| 10 | 6¼ | .. | Am Ice | 200 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | 7¼ |
| 11 | 6½ | .. | Am International | 1100 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 1½ | ¾ | .. | Am La France | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ⅞ |
| 8 | 4 | .. | Am La Fr pf | 10 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 38¾ | 22¾ | .. | Am Locomotive | 400 | 26½ | 25 | 26½ | 24 |
| 74⅜ | 50 | .. | Am Loco pf | 100 | 56 | 56 | 56 | .. |
| 10¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 2000 | 10 | 9¼ | 10 | 8¼ |
| 9⅞ | 4½ | .. | Am Mach & M ct | 400 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¾ | .. |
| 27⅜ | 18 | .. | Am Metal | 7700 | 24⅜ | 22 | 24⅜ | 21 |
| 34¾ | 21 | 1½ | Am News | 40 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27 |
| 12¼ | 5⅞ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 1000 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | 7⅜ |
| 124 | 127¾ | 1¼ | Am P&L $6 pf | 400 | 20½ | 19½ | 20½ | 19 |
| 29⅝ | 13⅜ | 1½ | Am P&L pf | 700 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 22 |
| 17⅜ | 12 | .. | Am Radiator | 7100 | 14⅛ | 13⅜ | 14⅛ | 13½ |
| 28¼ | 16⅜ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 9700 | 19⅜ | 17⅞ | 19⅝ | 17⅞ |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Am Seating | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 23⅜ | 1 | .. | Am Ship & Com | 1100 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 51¼ | 35¾ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 19700 | 41⅜ | 37⅜ | 41⅛ | 37⅜ |
| 26½ | 15 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 900 | 17½ | 16½ | 17½ | 16½ |
| 81 | 65⅛ | .2 | Am Steel F pf | 50 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 61 | 46 | .2 | Am Sugar Ref | 700 | 53½ | 52½ | 53½ | 51¾ |
| 125¼ | 107¾ | .9 | Am Tel & Tel | 11000 | 115⅞ | 113¼ | 115⅝ | 112¾ |
| 13 | 4⅞ | .h | Am Type Fndrs | 200 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | .. |
| 28¾ | 7¾ | .h | Am Type F pf | 100 | 17½ | 16 | 18¼ | .. |
| 27⅝ | 16⅜ | .1 | Am Wat W & E | 1900 | 18⅞ | 18 | 18⅞ | 18 |
| 80 | 54 | .6 | Am Wat pf | 200 | 74 | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 17⅛ | 8½ | .. | Am Woolen | 2700 | 11⅞ | 10⅞ | 11⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 83¾ | 58 | 1¼ | Am Woolen pf | 700 | 64½ | 60 | 64½ | 60 |
| 4¼ | 1¼ | .. | Am Writ Pap | 1900 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | 2⅝ |
| 17½ | 5¼ | .. | Am Writ Pap pf | 200 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | .. |
| 9 | 5⅜ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 300 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | .. |
| 17⅜ | 13 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 18700 | 15½ | 14⅜ | 15½ | 13⅞ |
| 12¾ | 9¼ | .. | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅜ |
| 24¾ | 18 | .60 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | .. |
| 100 | 84 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 50 | 100 | 99 | 100 | .. |
| 34 | 26¼ | .1 | Archer Daniels | 203 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | 31 |
| 93¼ | 76¼ | .7 | Armour Del pf | 200 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 92 |
| 8 | 4¼ | .. | Armour Ill A | 3000 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6⅞ | 6½ |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | 1.50f | Armour Ill B | 1400 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 75⅜ | 55 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 11000 | 71 | 68½ | 70 | 67¼ |
| 8⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Arnold Constable | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5 |
| 9¾ | 5 | .. | Art Metal Const | 400 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 1⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11⅜ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 600 | 13½ | 12½ | 13⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 73¾ | 51½ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 9700 | 56¾ | 54¼ | 55½ | 55 |
| 54¾ | 34¼ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 2200 | 39⅞ | 38¾ | 39⅝ | 35 |
| 35¼ | 21¼ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1700 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25⅞ | 24¾ |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 1b | Atlas Powder | 1200 | 45⅞ | 44 | 45⅞ | 44½ |
| 57⅜ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 1000 | 35¾ | 34½ | 35¾ | 34 |
| 16⅜ | 7 | .. | Austin Nichols | 2800 | 12¾ | 10½ | 12¾ | .. |
| 64 | 39½ | 4 | Austin Nichols A | 50 | 57 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 10¾ | 5⅜ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 2000 | 7¼ | 6½ | 9⅛ | 6¾ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 9⅞ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 4100 | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 11½ | 11 |
| 64¾ | 35 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 200 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 43 |
| 34½ | 21 | .. | Balt & Ohio | 4300 | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 24⅜ | 23 |
| 37⅝ | 24½ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 200 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27½ | 26 |
| 38½ | 18¾ | .. | Barker Bros pf | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 27½ |
| 10 | 7 | .. | Barnsdall A | 3000 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7¾ |
| 183¾ | 139⅜ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 700 | 155 | 150 | 157 | 151¼ |
| 67 | 58 | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 |
| 151¼ | 87½ | .. | Belding Hem | 2100 | 123½ | 115 | 123½ | 111¼ |
| 119¼ | 95½ | 5.86 | Belg Nat Rys pf | 100 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | .. |
| 23⅞ | 13¾ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 11800 | 16 | 14⅞ | 16 | 15 |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 600 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | 16⅛ |
| 34¼ | 26½ | .25b | Best & Co | 400 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28¾ |
| 19½ | 12 | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 6900 | 38¼ | 33¾ | 36¼ | 33⅝ |
| 82 | 63¼ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 65⅞ | 65¼ | 65⅞ | 65 |
| 40 | 26 | .1b | Bigelow Sanford | 70 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| 16¼ | 10¼ | .. | Blaw Knox | 400 | 11¾ | 10½ | 11⅜ | 10¼ |
| 68¾ | 49⅜ | .3 | Bohn Alumn & Br | 700 | 55¼ | 51½ | 55¼ | 53 |
| 83 | 76 | .4 | Bon Ami A | 60 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | .. |
| 27½ | 19¾ | 1.60 | Borden | 2900 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24¾ | 25 |
| 20⅜ | 12¾ | 1 | Borg Warner | 600 | 23⅞ | 22¾ | 23⅞ | 12 |
| 19⅜ | 18 | .50b | Briggs Mfg | 300 | 17½ | 16⅜ | 17½ | 16½ |
| 39⅝ | 28¼ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 2700 | 37¼ | 35⅞ | 37 | 35¾ |
| 94¾ | 82⅛ | .6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 200 | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 8⅜ | 4⅞ | .. | Brooklyn Queens | 300 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | .. |
| 10⅞ | 6¾ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 300 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| 14½ | 9¾ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 300 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10⅛ |
| 75 | 62¼ | .2 | Bucyrus E pf | 60 | 62¼ | 62 | 62 | .. |
| 7¾ | 5⅜ | .. | Budd Mfg | 900 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | .. | Budd Wheel | 500 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 15½ | 7¾ | .. | Bullard | 500 | 10¼ | 9½ | 10¼ | 9½ |
| 19⅝ | 12⅛ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 1600 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| 3 | 2 | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2 |
| 32¾ | 19 | .. | Byers | 800 | 22¼ | 20½ | 22¼ | 21 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34½ | 18¾ | .60½ | Calif Packing | 1200 | 32⅝ | 31 | 32⅝ | 31⅜ |
| 1¾ | ⅞ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 600 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 4¼ |
| 29½ | 21 | 1 | Canada Dry | 900 | 23 | 21⅞ | 23 | 21⅝ |
| 18¼ | 12¾ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 6100 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 10¼ | 5⅜ | .. | Capital Admin | 300 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | .. |
| 38 | 26¾ | .3 | Capital Admin pf | 50 | 33 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 86¾ | 46 | .. | Case Threshing | 2350 | 52½ | 49⅝ | 52½ | 49 |
| 33⅜ | 23½ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 2100 | 28½ | 26½ | 28½ | 27 |
| 44⅞ | 24⅛ | .. | Celanese Corp | 2500 | 23 | 26 | 27⅜ | 26¾ |
| 22⅜ | 6½ | .. h | Celotex Co pf | 20 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | .. |
| 32⅛ | 24 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 400 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | 26¼ |
| 92 | 65 | .. | Central RR of NJ | 100 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | .. |
| 12⅜ | 7¾ | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | .. |
| 40¼ | 30¼ | .50b | Cerro de Pasco | 8200 | 35½ | 32½ | 35⅛ | 31½ |
| 7¾ | 3¼ | .. | Certain-Teed | 1000 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 48⅞ | 34 | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 1400 | 44¼ | 42¾ | 44¼ | 42 |
| 47⅞ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 2900 | 45 | 44⅜ | 45 | 44¼ |
| 8 | 1¼ | h | Chi & E Ill pf | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 17⅞ | 6¼ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | 7½ |
| 8½ | 4¼ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 700 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |
| 13¼ | 6¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 2000 | 8¾ | 7¾ | 8¾ | 7¾ |
| 15 | 6⅜ | .. | Chi & N'western | 2100 | 10¼ | 9⅜ | 10¼ | 9⅜ |
| 28 | 13¼ | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 400 | 18 | 16¾ | 18 | 16¼ |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 200 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | .. |
| 28¾ | 16½ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 500 | 22⅜ | 21¼ | 22⅜ | 21 |
| 6¼ | 2¾ | h | Chi Rock Isl & P | 500 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 4⅜ | h | Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | .. |
| 30¾ | 19¼ | 1b | Chickasha Cot O | 300 | 25½ | 24½ | 25½ | 24¾ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | .. | Childs Company | 200 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 60⅝ | 51½ | 1* | Chrysler | 29500 | 41¼ | 38¾ | 41⅛ | 38¼ |
| 24⅞ | 17¼ | 2* | Cities Ice & Fuel | 300 | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20¼ |
| 86 | 67 | 6½* | City Ice & F pf | 10 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82½ |
| 2⅛ | ⅞ | .. | City Stores | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1¼ | ½ | .. | City Stores vtc | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 21¾ | 8¾ | .80 | Clark Equipment | 400 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ | .. |
| 18⅛ | 9¾ | .. | Colgate-Palm-P | 1200 | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 28½ | 15¾ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 200 | 18½ | 17½ | 18½ | 17 |
| 8¾ | 3⅜ | .. h | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 5¼ | 4¼ |
| 40⅜ | 27 | .. | Colo & Southern | 170 | 34½ | 31¾ | 34½ | 7 |
| 19¼ | 11½ | .50 | Columbia Gas | 7200 | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅞ | 12 |
| 76½ | 52 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ | .. |
| 31 | 23 | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 400 | 28¾ | 27 | 27⅞ | 26½ |
| 7¼ | 5⅜ | .3 | Columbian Carb | 1400 | 66⅜ | 62½ | 66⅜ | 14 |
| 35½ | 18⅝ | 1 | Comm Credit | 2100 | 29½ | 28 | 29½ | 27⅜ |
| 106 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 20 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 29 | 23½ | 1¾ | Comm Cr 7% pf | 120 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | .. |
| 52 | 35¾ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 500 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | 50½ |
| 36¾ | 19¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 8900 | 23½ | 22¼ | 23½ | 22¼ |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | .. | Comwlth & So | 3900 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 52¾ | 21½ | .6 | Comwlth &S 6pf | 600 | 46⅜ | 44 | 46⅜ | 43¼ |
| 31¼ | 23 | 1.30 | Congoleum Nairn | 900 | 26⅜ | 25 | 26⅜ | 25 |
| 5¾ | 2½ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 17½ | 10⅜ | 1g | Consol Film I pf | 1100 | 16½ | 16 | 16⅜ | 15⅞ |
| 47⅜ | 31⅝ | 2 | Consol Gas | 5100 | 33⅜ | 32⅝ | 33⅜ | 32¾ |
| 92¼ | 82 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ | .. |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Laundries | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 14¼ | 9½ | .28b | Consol Oil | 3500 | 11 | 10⅛ | 11 | 10⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 1000 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2⅞ | ⅞ | .. | Consol Textile | 1500 | 1¼ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 13⅜ | 6½ | .. | Container A | 700 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | 10⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Container B | 500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4 |
| 14⅝ | 7 | .. | Cont Baking A | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 2⅜ | 1 | .. | Cont Baking B | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 82¼ | 69½ | .3 | Cont Can | 1500 | 75⅜ | 72¼ | 75¾ | 72¼ |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 35½ | 23⅜ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 300 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | .. |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Cont Motors | 800 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | 1⅛ |
| 22¾ | 16½ | .25b | Cont Oil | 5200 | 20⅜ | 19½ | 20⅜ | 19¼ |
| 9¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Coty | 500 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 6 |
| 35 | 28 | 2 | Cream of Wheat | 800 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 32½ |
| 15½ | 8 | .. | Crosley Radio | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| 36¼ | 24¼ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 69 | 47 | 4 | Crown W Pap 1pf | 10 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Crown Zellerbach | 500 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5 |
| 38⅜ | 21⅜ | .. | Crucible Steel | 400 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 23 |
| 9¼ | 3 | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 1900 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 49¼ | 20¼ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 40 | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | 48 |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | .. | Curtis Publishing | 1300 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22 |
| 84¼ | 43½ | 1¼g | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 74½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 5800 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3¼ |
| 12¼ | 5¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 3100 | 10¼ | 9⅜ | 10⅛ | 9⅜ |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34½ | 18½ | .. | Deere &Co | 1800 | 22 | 20⅜ | 22 | 20⅜ |
| 15½ | 11¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| 73½ | 50 | .. | Del & Hudson | 600 | 54½ | 51 | 54 | 52 |
| 33¾ | 20½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 3700 | 23¼ | 22⅛ | 23¼ | 22 |
| 13¼ | 5¾ | .. | Denver R G pf | 300 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | 8 |
| 84 | 63½ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | .. |
| 15¼ | 10 | .. | Det & Mack pf | 100 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | .. |
| 55½ | 29 | 1¼† | Devoe & Ray A | 100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44¼ |
| 28¾ | 21¾ | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | .. |
| 58¼ | 32 | 1.50† | Dome Mines | 2100 | 37⅜ | 36½ | 37⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 23 | 19 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 100 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | .. |
| 28½ | 14¼ | .. | Dominion Stores | 3800 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | 18½ |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 16200 | 85½ | 81⅝ | 85⅛ | 81¼ |
| 122¼ | 115 | 6 | du Pont deb | 200 | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121 |
| 103⅜ | 90 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 20 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 103½ |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12¾ | 5½ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 900 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8 |
| 98¼ | 79 | 4 | Eastman Kodak | 1200 | 95½ | 94½ | 94½ | 93½ |
| 22½ | 13¼ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 18900 | 17¾ | 16⅜ | 17¾ | 16⅛ |
| 19¼ | 11 | .. | Elkington &child | 500 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | .. |
| 21⅜ | 18½ | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 7600 | 22⅝ | 21 | 22⅝ | 21¼ |
| 7½ | 3⅜ | .. | Elec Boat | 1500 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | 4¾ |
| 9½ | 4¼ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 3600 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 3400 | 6½ | 5⅝ | 6 | 5⅝ |
| 19¼ | 8 | .. | El Pw&L 6% pf | 500 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 13 |
| 21 | 8¼ | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 2700 | 16¼ | 14¼ | 16 | 14¼ |
| 52 | 40⅝ | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 400 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | .. |
| 3¾ | 1¼ | .. h | Elk Horn Coal pf | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 8¾ | 4¼ | .. | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 24½ | 11 | .. | Engineers PS ww | 200 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | .. |
| 10⅝ | 6¼ | 1 | Equitable Off Bldg | 700 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7 |
| 47⅜ | 31⅝ | 2 | Consol Gas | 5100 | 33⅜ | 32⅝ | 33⅜ | 32¾ |
| 92¼ | 82 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ | .. |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Laundries | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 14¼ | 9½ | .28b | Consol Oil | 3500 | 11 | 10⅛ | 11 | 10⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 1000 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2⅞ | ⅞ | .. | Consol Textile | 1500 | 1¼ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 13⅜ | 6½ | .. | Container A | 700 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | 10⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Container B | 500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4 |
| 14⅝ | 7 | .. | Cont Baking A | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 2⅜ | 1 | .. | Cont Baking B | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 82¼ | 69½ | .3 | Cont Can | 1500 | 75⅜ | 72¼ | 75¾ | 72¼ |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 35½ | 23⅜ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 300 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | .. |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Cont Motors | 800 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | 1⅛ |
| 22¾ | 16½ | .25b | Cont Oil | 5200 | 20⅜ | 19½ | 20⅜ | 19¼ |
| 9¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Coty | 500 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 6 |
| 35 | 28 | 2 | Cream of Wheat | 800 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 32½ |
| 15½ | 8 | .. | Crosley Radio | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| 36¼ | 24¼ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 69 | 47 | 4 | Crown W Pap 1pf | 10 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Crown Zellerbach | 500 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5 |
| 38⅜ | 21⅜ | .. | Crucible Steel | 400 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 23 |
| 9¼ | 3 | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 1900 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 49¼ | 20¼ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 40 | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | 48 |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | .. | Curtis Publishing | 1300 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22 |
| 84¼ | 43½ | 1¼g | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 74½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 5800 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3¼ |
| 12¼ | 5¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 3100 | 10¼ | 9⅜ | 10⅛ | 9⅜ |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34½ | 18½ | .. | Deere &Co | 1800 | 22 | 20⅜ | 22 | 20⅜ |
| 15½ | 11¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| 73½ | 50 | .. | Del & Hudson | 600 | 54½ | 51 | 54 | 52 |
| 33¾ | 20½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 3700 | 23¼ | 22⅛ | 23¼ | 22 |
| 13¼ | 5¾ | .. | Denver R G pf | 300 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | 8 |
| 84 | 63½ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | .. |
| 15¼ | 10 | .. | Det & Mack pf | 100 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | .. |
| 55½ | 29 | 1¼† | Devoe & Ray A | 100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44¼ |
| 28¾ | 21¾ | 1 | Diam

# Financial: News and Comment

## National Banks' Deposits Rise Billion Dollars

### Report Shows Most of Increase Went Into Government Bonds

DALLAS, May 17 (AP)—A $1,000,000,000 jump in national bank assets and deposits in the first two months of 1934 was announced today by J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency.

He said assets increased from $21,747,483,000 on Dec. 30, to $22,941,173,000 on March 5, while deposit liabilities went up $1,200,605,000 to $18,790,487,000.

Mr. O'Connor gave the figures in an address at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Texas Bankers' Association. It was the first public statement of results of the March 5 call for the condition of national banks.

"The total assets of the 5293 licensed national banks operating on an unrestricted basis in the continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii on March 5," Mr. O'Connor said, "amounted to $22,941,173,000 in comparison with total assets of $21,747,483,000 reported by 5159 national banks as of Dec. 30, 1933, the date of the previous call, and total assets of $20,860,491,000 reported by 4902 national banks as of June 30, 1933, the date of the midsummer call last year."

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, showed a decline, however. From $8,116,972,000 last June 30, this indicator of bank business dropped to $8,101,156,000 in December and to $7,899,279,000 in March.

Reflecting the large flotations of federal obligations, Mr. O'Connor said national bank holdings of government obligations went to $5,407,348,000 in March, a $938,201,000 increase over December and $1,375,772,000 over June. Investments in miscellaneous bonds, stocks and securities were $3,428,443,000 for respective climbs of $26,818,000 and $88,388,000.

National banks reported $358,302,000 in cash in vaults in March, an increase in the two and eight-month periods of $15,185,000 and $69,824,000, respectively. Simultaneously, national bank notes circulation moved upward from $730,435,000 in June to $778,556,000 in December and $790,037,000 in March.

## China Helps Rogers On Silver Situation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, May 17—Full coöperation is being given Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Washington's special financial envoy to China, in his work of examining the possible effects of American silver legislation upon China as the one great country still upon a silver monetary basis.

Professor Rogers has kept close contact with the best-informed authorities, who have done everything possible to meet Washington at least halfway by facilitating the work of its visiting investigator.

Professor Rogers has pursued a policy of saying little but doing a great deal of listening. He has made no press statements, but those who have dealt with him pay tribute to his background and acumen in gathering facts.

Disagreement still prevails concerning the advantages or disadvantages which might accrue to the Chinese Government, or to business in China, through a world rise in silver prices, but it is interesting to note Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, declaring at an address in Nanking that it would be in the best interest of China to have stability in the price of the white metal.

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## Mexico Rounds Out Its New Financial And Credit System

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—The signing by President Abelardo Rodriguez of the decree bringing into existence the government corporation known as "Nacional Financiera," marks the fourth and all-inclusive step toward consolidation of Mexico's financial and credit system. It is the logical step which follows the provisions of the reformed 1931 laws that brought into existence the Banco de Mexico as a central government bank of issue, and the national agricultural bank and the national mortgage loan and public works bank.

The newest institution is capitalized at 50,000,000 pesos, of which amount 25,000,000 will be subscribed by the Government and the remainder sold in shares to the public. Among results expected from the institution is the creation of a "genuine stock market" in Mexico not subject to drastic deviations every time a small block of stock is thrown on the market. In actual practice the institution will intervene to prevent artificial fluctuations and will be tantamount to direct government control of the stock market.

Another major function of the institution will be that of constituting a financial agent of the government in guaranteeing construction programs, redemption of debts and other operations now conducted by government departments. This is intended to defend the Government's stand with "arguments stronger than moral force of the administration."

## Washington Power Project to Help Magnesite Mining

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WENATCHEE, Wash., May 17 — The development of the largest magnesite deposits on the North American continent may be made possible by the completion of the federal power program in this State which has been inaugurated by the present work on the $63,000,000 Grand Coulee project. Copper deposits in north central Washington are among other mineral resources awaiting development by electrolytic processes which are to be made possible by abundance of cheap power.

These statements were made by Dean A. E. Drucker of the school of mines at Washington State College meeting of the Washington Association of Natural Resources which was convened here recently to discuss the general development of the State's resources, especially mining and manufacturing through the exploitation of Columbia River hydroelectric power possibilities.

Dean Drucker described magnesium structural metal as being superior in strength and stiffness to duraluminum, yet of only two-thirds the weight. In an extensive research program being conducted by the State College to determine new industries which the completion of the Grand Coulee 700,000-horsepower project, and other hydroelectric developments, will open to the State, the production of these magnesium metals for use in manufacture of transportation equipment offers the greatest possibility so far considered, the educator declared.

Although not generally considered a mining state, Washington came within 4 per cent of producing as great a mineral value in the decade from 1920 to 1930, based on area, as did Idaho, which is noted for its mineral deposits. Idaho, with 84,000 square miles of territory, produced $276,000,000 worth of minerals during that period, and Washington, with an area of 69,000 square miles, ran the total up to $217,000,000.

## Speaks Against 'Flyer' Investing by Title Firms

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Henry J. Davenport, president of the Home Title Insurance Company, told Judge George W. Alger, Moreland Act commissioner, at a hearing on guarantee mortgage companies, that he spoke from experience in advising against "flyer" investing by title companies.

The title company, he said, in an investment "flyer" into companies with the same offices in certain instances and interlocking directorates, lost $1,200,000.

The losses were suffered by the title company through its interests in the Midwood Trust Company and a subsidiary of that company, the Midwood Financial Corporation, said Mr. Davenport, who is chairman of the trust company and president of the financial corporation.

As a result of these losses, Mr. Davenport said, it was his opinion "decidedly" that mortgage and title companies "certainly should be limited to a different form of investment."

He suggested that mortgage companies, since mortgages are their stock in trade, should invest largely in them and place any surplus in such securities as government bonds or invest in title companies which are closely associated with the mortgage business.

## First Big Gold Shipment From U. S. Since January

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports the first substantial export of gold from America since devaluation of the dollar on Jan. 31 in its statement of gold movements yesterday.

The shipment amounted to $1,750,000 and was consigned to England. The export represented merely the withdrawal of gold already held here for foreign account, however, and had no relation to the position of dollar exchange. The bank also reported import of $1,480,600 of gold from Mexico.

It was believed in banking circles that the export of earmarked gold might represent the transfer of metal from New York to London by some South American central bank. It was doubted that the gold was British-owned, although that was considered a possibility.

## Hits Government Competition With Utility Companies

### Bankers Association Says Investors Ought to Be Compensated for Loss

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Deprecation of the Federal Government for entering into the public utilities business where it would duplicate facilities already provided by a private concern featured today's session of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks Association conference, to which delegates have come from the 18 states where such banks are allowed.

E. W. Woodworth, president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank of Concord, N. H., took strong exception to government construction and operation of utilities. He said it was bad enough to have the Government engaged in such a field, competing against the capital of private investors, but doubly bad when the Government built unnecessary or parallel plants and facilities.

His views were reiterated in a report by the association's committee on public utilities, which was read at the meeting today.

"By far the gravest problem which confronts not only this organization but every large investor in public utility bonds is the serious situation brought about by the attitude of governmental officials who favor the use of vast sums of public money in developing plants which duplicate existing properties and jeopardize the safety of securities," according to the report.

"It is not our function as savings bankers to oppose governmental development leading toward public ownership of public utilities. It is, however, our right and our duty to insist that such action be accompanied by either the purchase of existing facilities at a fair price or payment of just compensation for the resulting loss to bona fide investors."

The committee recommended that the utilities companies themselves adopt a comprehensive and uniform system of accounting practices, and that they develop monthly or at least quarterly sinking fund purchases by the trustee as an aid in steadying the market, instead of continuing the method of fixing a certain day or week in which sinking fund operations must be conducted resulting in "erratic price fluctuations and which tends to create an artificial situation."

Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, a leading independent in the utility field, said that it was mostly the holding company and not the utility company that should be blamed for evils in the industry. He claimed that good underlying utility bonds are as safe today as they ever were. He saw as the main hindrance to progress in the industry the mounting tax burden by federal, state and municipal authorities.

David E. Lilienthal, general counsel and one of the three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, outlined its policies and defended the Government in setting up the Authority, claiming that it was done in response to an "overwhelming public sentiment."

Although the Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized to compete with existing utilities by constructing duplicate facilities, Mr. Lilienthal declared that under the present board this would not be done "until every reasonable alternative has been exhausted," adding that it was the Authority's determination to "respect and protect prudent investment in useful property."

"We have been given a national policy to execute in the Tennessee Valley," he continued. "We believed that this limited operation of a public system will set up a precedent of trusteeship which will have a sound effect upon the financial policies of private utilities and will work to the advantage of the institutional investor in this great industry."

Referring to the Electric Home and Farm Authority, which was established by the Authority through the direction of President Roosevelt, Mr. Lilienthal said the program of this agency, to make it possible for a large portion of the population to be able to afford complete electric service in the home through the sale of low cost appliances, "holds great promise for the stabilization of earnings for this whole industry."

He told the bankers that the Authority was interested, not in merely the expansion of its own electric sales, but in also increasing the consumption of electricity throughout the South in disregard of public or private ownership.

## U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Lower for Week

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended May 12, 1934, totaled 3,934,310 bushels, as compared with 4,037,897 bushels in the previous week and 3,469,009 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 177,029,827 bushels as compared with 244,636,502 bushels for the like period a year ago.

## Business Failures Level The Lowest Since 1920

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 17—The number of business failures in the United States for the week ended May 10 dropped again to the lowest level for any week since the fall of 1920. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 222, compared with 246 in the week preceding and 437 for the like period of 1933.

## Manchoukuo Soya Bean Trade Has Steadily Declining Trend

### Hit by Competition From Artificial Fertilizers, Drop in Buying Power of Japanese Peasant and by Silver Currency Stabilization

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARBIN—The sale of Manchurian soy bean cakes has received an exceedingly severe blow from its principal market, that of Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture of Japan in a special declaration of Sept. 4, 1933, took measures to offset the scarcity of sulphate of ammonia in Japanese agricultural economy. The shortage of sulphate of ammonia has been caused by the reduction in import in consequence of the unfavorable exchange, the establishment by Japanese industrialists of control over interior markets and the decrease in purchasing power of the village population.

**Japanese Market Shrinks**

The Government considered it necessary to adopt radical measures by giving subsidies for the purchase of sulphate of ammonia from abroad. The amount of the subsidy was fixed at about 20 yen a ton. This sum represents the difference between the imported sulphate of ammonia into Japan and the price which the peasant is able to pay. This last named, with a subsidy of 20 yen, represents approximately 80 yen a ton. At the same time the Japanese Government gave notice of an increase of the yearly subsidy to the united Japanese coöperative societies for the purchase of fertilizers, raising this from 50,000 to 400,000 yen.

The subsidizing of imported fertilizers has struck a very severe blow to the oil-mill industry of Manchuria reducing the import of bean cakes to Japan in 1933 against that of 1932 by 5,000,000 cakes.

At the same time the Dutch Government decided to fix a figure for the import of foodstuffs for cattle, this being introduced on Nov. 1, 1933, and remaining in force till April 30, 1934. As a result of this new regulation the import of foodstuffs for this period fell very far below those of the two previous years. The introduction of this limited import has affected the export of Manchurian bean cakes to Holland, statistics showing that 30,000 tons were shipped in 1932, whereas for six months in 1933 only 17,000 tons were shipped.

**Formosa Market Smaller**

The expectations that the Formosa market would import very considerable quantities of Manchurian cakes proved unfounded. There was a big boom in shipments of bean cakes to this island, but the result showed that during the year from Oct. 1, 1932, to Dec. 1, 1933, the total quantity imported int Formosa was 2,185,000 cakes, this being approximately about one month's production of the Rairen oil mills. At the same time the import of sulphate of ammonia to Formosa during the like period both from Japan and abroad reached 55,000 tons. As regards the limit for import of Manchurian cakes into China this was abolished at the end of November of last year, but it produced very little effect.

The export of cakes to Europe has also fallen considerably as European consuming markets stopped importing bean cakes and bean oil preferring to make purchases of these by-products from their own extracting mills.

As a result of all the above factors the production of cakes for export from Manchuria fell very considerably in 1933 as compared with 1932, this in its turn affecting the working of the Manchurian oil-mill industries.

From the above facts it will be seen that the oil industry of Manchoukuo is losing its significance, the milling of Manchurian raw products being carried out by European mills, as regards consumption in Europe, while sulphate of ammonia is taking the place of bean cakes as a fertilizer in Japan. The export of beans to Japan, exclusive of Formosa, has already declined 65 per cent.

**Export of beans, cakes and oil from Manchoukuo in thousands of tons**

| | Beans | Per cent | Cakes | Per cent | Oil | Per cent | Tot. produce of beans | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | 1769 | 100.0 | 2082 | 100.0 | 188 | 100.0 | 2270 | 100.0 |
| 1928 | 2212 | 125.6 | 1609 | 77.3 | 111 | 59.1 | 1720 | 75.8 |
| 1929 | 2705 | 161.5 | 1415 | 68.0 | 100 | 53.2 | 1815 | 66.7 |
| 1930 | 2235 | 126.8 | 1515 | 72.8 | 125 | 71.8 | 1650 | 72.7 |
| 1931 | 2477 | 140.4 | 1688 | 79.7 | 145 | 77.1 | 1803 | 79.4 |
| 1932 | 2439 | 145.7 | 1422 | 68.3 | 128 | 68.1 | 1550 | 68.3 |
| 1933 | 3425 | 193.9 | 1076 | 31.7 | 79 | 42.1 | 1755 | 50.9 |

In the above table the percentage figures are arrived at by using 1927 as the normal.

## The World's Business

### Bryanism—Then and Now

SILVER has a political power in the United States totally (even startlingly) out of proportion to its value as an industry. All told, a year's production throughout the world is worth only about $60,000,000. Seventy-five per cent is mined with American capital, but only 25 per cent is yielded by American soil, a ratio that puts the valuation of the American industry at $15,000,000. Compared with the value, say, of steel output, which is around $1,000,000,000 a year, the industry is insignificant. It does not even equal the Eskimo Pie industry!

* * *

There are several reasons for this apparently undue influence of silver.

1. *Scattered production in the United States.* Twenty-two states produce silver, ranging from Georgia, with only 20 ounces, to Utah with 12,500,000 ounces. Most of them are in the West. I would not go so far as to say that the result is to endow the industry with 44 Senators who are silver enthusiasts solely because they wish to see a better price for a commodity produced by their constituents. But it is obvious that the price troubles in this industry can command important congressional sympathy.

2. *Seniority of silver Senators.* The chief silver senators are all members of the Old Guard. Borah of Idaho, Pittman of Nevada, Thomas of Oklahoma, King of Utah, Wheeler of Wyoming—these are senatorial stalwarts whose fight for silver cannot be measured by the votes they cast. With other silver Senators, they hold key positions on the committees, which they utilize with the weight of forthright personalities and long experience of senatorial procedure.

3. *The connection with inflation.* Inflation always becomes a crusade in time of depression. But inflationists in the United States are unique in that they are also hard-money, not paper, minded. There are many places in the United States where a "stranger" found using paper money is liable to be booted out of town!

4. *Relation of silver to agriculture.* Senators see silver inflation as a way out when the low-price troubles of the farm population become sufficiently serious to be a nation-wide concern. The historic connection of silver with buying power, when it was a currency rather than a commodity, affords sufficient reason. It puts a renewed zest for silver into the breasts of such gladiators as Borah of Idaho. It makes Dill of Washington, a state that produced only 30,000 ounces last year, more than a perfunctory silver senator.

All these factors combine to make silver the foremost political agitation of the day.

* * *

The subject can be approached in many different ways. One has so far been accustomed only to deal with the *arguments* of the silverites. Many of these arguments have been proved to be specious. The beneficial effect on China of a silver program in the United States was one. Its proponents intended to befog not only the issue, but a motive—namely, the silver producers' motive. This is no better and no worse than the motives of any other special interest seeking subsidies from the public. But there is also a considerable body of philosophy about silver which has nothing to do with either the producers or that new ally of the silver camp, the speculators. In this article I shall merely treat of the simple argument of the farming West, namely, the need of silver as money.

The American farmer has sufficient economic knowledge to know that the greatest single factor in determining the general price level is the amount of money in use. If there is not enough, or if it is inactive, money will receive a scarcity value, which is the same thing as saying that the things it buys will be cheap. The farm-cum-silver senators say that prices are low because money is scarce and money is scarce because gold, which is the foundation of money, is scarce. Then they ask: "Why not help out gold with silver, by making them a common standard on which money could be based, so as to jack up prices, and make our debts more bearable?"

* * *

This argument was last heard in the '90's. William Jennings Bryan is the great name associated with it. In 1896 he proclaimed to the wildly cheering Democratic convention at Chicago that labor was being crucified on a cross of gold. In those days the cross, in the shape of the gold reserve in the Treasury, was, indeed, a pretty slim affair. It would have fetched exactly $89,000,000. Bryan, arguing from the scarcity value of that stock, in proportion to the money needs of the United States, would have added silver to the cross, so as to make it less uncomfortable.

Today the same argument looks absurd. Never before in the history of the United States have gold reserves of the United States reached such a mountainous figure. The total monetary gold stock held by the Government on April 30, was $7,755,847,568. This is 87 times the amount of gold that the United States possessed when Bryan electrified the Democrats at Chicago. Even compared with the so-called prosperity years, the amount is fabulous. Here are the figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1923 | $4,049,534,000 |
| 1924 | 4,488,291,000 |
| 1925 | 4,380,382,000 |
| 1926 | 4,447,397,000 |
| 1927 | 4,587,298,000 |
| 1928 | 4,100,163,000 |
| 1929 | 4,324,351,000 |
| April, 1934 | 7,755,847,568 |

It is obvious that the basic facts about the country's gold supply make the simple thesis of the '90's no longer valid. The more sophisticated thesis in favor of silver adduced by monetary philosophers will be treated in another article. H. B. E.

## Expect Big Gain In Ore Shipment On Great Lakes

### Earlier Estimate Reduced to 30,000,000 Tons—No 'Doubling Up' of Crews

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, May 17—With the lake navigation season now officially open a note of caution seems to have been sounded by some of the large fleet operators who are closely associated with iron and steel interests.

Thirty days ago most estimates were for an unusually active Great Lakes shipping season, some authorities holding that 36,000,000 tons of iron ore, or even more, would be brought down the lakes this year against 21,624,000 tons in 1933 and only 3,568,000 tons in 1932.

Present estimates are more conservative, with 30,000,000 tons a now widely accepted figure.

Moreover, it is reported that fleet executives recently have cut down materially the number of ships to be outfitted and put into service at the beginning of the season, in some cases reducing ship tonnage almost 50 per cent. While such reports are difficult to verify completely, it is known that many ships' officers a month ago were told that there would be "no doubling up" of crews this season.

Consumption of iron ore at the present time is estimated to be at the rate of about 30,000,000 tons a year, which of course is considerably less than half of the 1929 rate. Iron ore stocks on lower lake docks and furnace yards now total around 26,500,000 tons. Consumption has increased so rapidly this spring, however, that shortages of certain grades have developed.

The Pittsburgh Steamship Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is outfitting 43 steamers, or a little more than half of its 83 steamers and barges. Last year at this time only 15 boats were being prepared for service and as late as July 1 only 17 were being operated, although by August the number was increased to about 70.

Under a new Great Lakes ship operating code restricting hours of work for crews and other employees nearly 1000 jobs have been created on the basis of a fairly normal season.

Although iron ore prices for the season have not been definitely set, it is generally expected that last season's prices will prevail. The Ford Motor Company has closed a contract for 50,000 tons, it is understood, but has done so on a basis which may not affect the open market.

## Rio Grande do Sul Buys Depreciated Bonds With Lard

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 17 (AP) — The State of Rio Grande do Sul plans to use more of its surplus lard for buying up depreciated bonds in New York, but this time will act directly through the Bank of Brazil, rather than through intermediaries, dispatches from Porto Alegre deport.

In 1933 Rio Grande do Sul marketed its lard surplus in England and used the proceeds to buy up about $3,000,000 worth of bonds. At that time, service was in suspension, but now is to be resumed on a partial basis under the Federal Government's four-year plan, including the state, municipal and federal debts, which total about $1,000,000,000.

Hermes Cossio, Rio de Janeiro broker accused of speculation in the illegal exchange market, was affiliated with an agent for the Rio Grande lard syndicate prior to beginning his exchange business.

Newspaper criticism of the intermediary system caused authorities to announce that it will be dropped.

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## Estimates Crude Oil Daily Output at 23 P. C. Over Last Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, May 17—Estimated daily average production of crude oil in this country is approximately 23 per cent greater than at this time last year, according to Elmer H. Johnson, industrial geographer in the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Mr. Johnson based his figures on production for the week ended April 21, 1934, as compared with the week ended April 22, 1933.

"This expansion of production is being paralleled by the greater activity that has become manifest in field operations and in field developments throughout the entire oil producing territory of the United States," Mr. Johnson said.

"This expansion of operations, and particularly the expansion in producing oil fields, is not uniform by any means. Texas, for instance, which has been furnishing for some months more than 40 per cent of the national production, was producing during the week ended April 21, 1934, almost 42 per cent of the total crude oil for the country; for the week ended April 22, a year ago, this State was producing a little more than 36 per cent of the national output.

"Furthermore, it is important to note that the daily average production of Texas is now 41.6 per cent greater than it was a year ago. Certainly this increase is one of vast significance to Texas as well as to the oil industry.

"It should be noted that the east Texas fields have increased their output by more than 158 per cent over that of a year ago.

## Shipbuilding Shows A Marked Increase In Great Britain

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—While work in shipbuilding shows an increase in almost all countries, according to recent returns in Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it is especially striking in Great Britain. In 1929 Britain's share of the world's shipping had fallen to 29.4 per cent; at the end of March, 1933, it is shown to have risen to 44.6 per cent.

British tonnage under construction is only a little short of 500,000 tons, or nearly double that of a year ago. Other countries showing increases under construction, according to the register, are: Germany (60,000), Italy (36,500), Denmark (26,500), Japan (16,000), United States (15,000), France (12,500) and Holland (11,000). Tanker construction is seen to have more than doubled in the last quarter.

At the end of March in Great Britain and Ireland there were 144,972 tons on which work was suspended, but this figure has been halved by work being resumed on the 73,000 tons Cunarder at Clydebank, Glasgow. In construction, among other countries, Japan heads the list with 122,590 tons, followed by France (103,188), Germany (82,650), Holland (51,315) and Denmark (51,140). The total building in the world is 1,079,171 tons.

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## Slight Decline In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Bank clearings for the country last week totaled $4,994,501,000 compared with $4,334,065,000 for the corresponding week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. The figure showed some decline from the previous week.

In the comparison with last year, the clearings for centers outside of New York made the better showing at a gain of 30.8 per cent.

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# The Young Folks' Page

## True Tales of the North

By Jack Melville

### Chapter 9—A Cold Plunge

*The earlier chapters of "True Tales of the North" have introduced us to a log cabin in the backwoods of a northern forest, a homecoming in the depth of winter, to Lady and her pups, and last, but not least, to Chico, who, by passing a severe test when only a few days old, promises to prove a true leader, a dog in a thousand.*

*Jack Melville, the writer of these "true stories," has spent 18 years of his life in the wilds of northern Ontario. He has roamed from Sioux Lookout to the Arctic Circle, bred and trained freight and racing sled dogs and raced in several international derbies. Chico was his boon companion for years, and the training, adventures and character of this devoted and courageous wolf dog are the chief theme of his master's story.*

THE golden days of summer flew by so fast that before we knew it autumn had come. The summer birds departed for the warm south land. Great flocks of ducks and geese winged their way overhead. Jack Frost got out his brush and painted the leaves of the trees and bushes red, yellow and gold. Then the north wind blew them all away.

The first of October Bruin became very busy from daylight until dark getting his den ready for another long winter sleep. For several weeks he worked very hard and then, as the air grew colder and colder, Bruin became sleepier and sleepier, and stayed in his warm nest longer at a time. At last he was too drowsy to come out at all. For a few days Ben and I pushed his food where he could reach it. At last he went sound asleep and would not waken even to eat. His long winter nap had begun.

Ben and I were busy getting ready for the time of the big snows. We cut great quantities of firewood for the cook stove and fireplace, repaired our snowshoes, dog sleds, and harness. Several tons of marsh grass was cut and stored by the barn to be used as bedding for Nettie Girl, and the rabbits and dogs. Nettie Girl's saddle was well oiled, wrapped in burlap and hung in the barn loft and the canoes stored away. Winter was coming, and it seemed as if we would never get everything done in time. But we did. By the time the last great flocks of ducks had whistled overhead or their way south we were through.

One night, ice formed over the lakes and a few days later it was four inches thick. A light snowfall with a high wind streaked the black ice with snowdrifts. Then I could wait no longer for a real run with the dogs. True there was no snow on the roads, but what better place for racing your dogs than the ice of the lake.

All 15 dogs were in high spirits as usual. With old Jerry in the lead, and Buster and Sport as wheel dogs to watch the back end of the long train, I knew that the trip would be not only fast but delightful. All were so eager to go that when the word was given they leaped forward as one dog. The little light racing sled left the ground and jumped into the air. If I had not been standing on the runners the outfit would have left me far behind.

**With the Team on the Ice**

What a chorus of excited barks there was as we raced over the bare ground the hundred yards to the lake, and when we hit the ice! Oh, boy; they just flew! Straight down the middle of the lake we went, the sled rocking from side to side even with my weight on the brakes. Every pair of dogs was running in step, their right front feet hitting the ice at exactly the same time. What a ride! I was so thrilled and excited I danced up and down on the runners.

The sky was overcast with dull gray clouds. Not a breath of wind was stirring. Except for the barking of the dogs, the swish of the sled runners, and my own voice, there was not a sound in our still, silent world. The snowdrifts reached from shore to shore. Each was perhaps a hundred feet wide with about the same distance of black-looking ice separating one from the other. The snow, only an inch or so deep, served to give the team footing for higher speed before hitting the next stretches of glare ice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Team on the Run.

We crossed one of the snowdrifts about two-thirds down the lake going at nearly forty miles an hour. Jerry raced from the snow to the ice with a splash, and after him splashed the team. Buster and Sport threw themselves backward and tried to hold, but the speed was too fast and they skidded ahead. Even my weight on the brake did not slow the outfit up in time. That black stretch had not been ice but open water! To save myself I fell backwards on the ice, but still kept sliding ahead and stopped, balanced on the edge of the ice waist deep in water and slipping farther in all the time.

Trail-wise old Jerry—how I blessed him then! He never turned in his course, but kept straight across that 100-foot opening, keeping his team mates in line and climbed out on the solid ice at the far side. If he had turned and tried to climb out of that icy water as soon as he fell in, the other dogs and sled would have landed on top of him. There would have been a tangle of dogs and harness and a very difficult situation.

I could feel myself slipping farther and farther into that icy bath, and as I did I sure was wishing it was 40 or so below zero. It is easier to get out in really cold weather because your mitts will freeze quickly to the ice and give you a chance to grip.

**A Struggle in Icy Water**

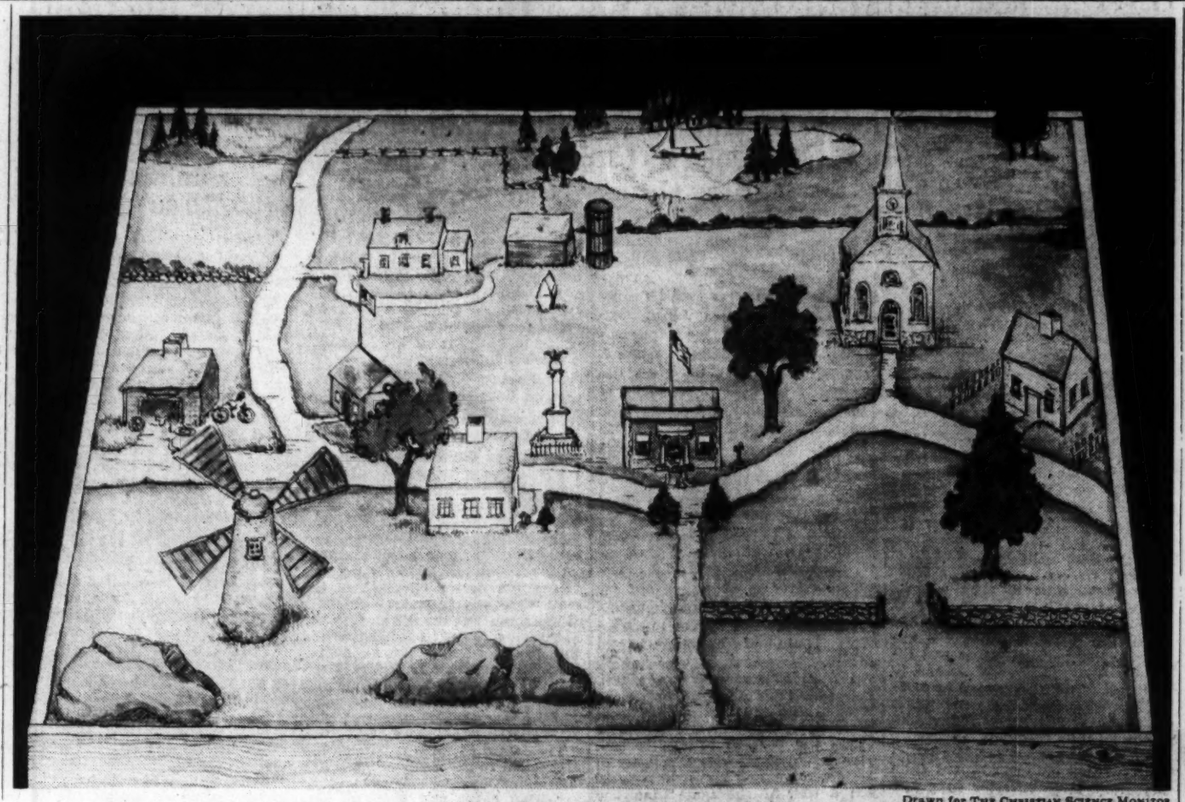
Moving my arms very carefully I braced myself for a shove and tried to roll over, but slipped and the water closed over my head. I thought I would never come up, but at last up I came and, treading water, placed the palms of my mitts on the edge of the ice. After a real struggle I succeeded in getting back on solid footing. You can just imagine how cold I was! My big fur parka had almost prevented me from getting out of the water on account of its weight when wet. Now, dressed in furs, I sure thought I would freeze.

The dogs were standing quietly on the far side watching me with interest. As fast as I could run I raced for shore along the open water. Jerry swung the team and followed on his side. In a few minutes we had reached the shore and were together again. The run had warmed me up, and jumping on the sled runners we raced for home. Fifteen minutes later I had changed into dry clothing and was up helping Ben put the dogs away. Neither the dogs nor I were any the worse for the experience.

The cause of that huge crack across the center of the lake was that the lake had risen after the ice was formed. Instead of breaking away at the shores the ice had split through the center.

By the following spring the puppies were puppies no longer, but rugged, trail-hardened, trail-wise dogs that had grown into a perfect thinking machine. Chico far surpassed my wildest dreams. I wish you could have seen him take charge in a tight place and using his head and strength bring the team or load through in safety. My pride in him and his team mates knew no bounds. I was ready to race the world.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Would You Build a Model Village? If So, the Craftsmaster Will Tell You How It Is Done. The Miniature Village of Our Illustration Shows a Small New England Settlement. The Buildings Are of Wood, Painted White, Red and Gray, and the Lake Is Truly a Lake, the Basin being of Cement.

## The Craft Shop

*Making Miniature Villages—Useful Camp Project*

By Harry Irving Shumway

ABOUT a year ago there was an article in the Craft Shop column telling how to build sandmaps. This one takes on from that, so to speak, and tells how to make miniature villages in somewhat the same way.

In this case we use all sorts of materials to show the little settlements; sand, soil, wood, stone, metal and real seed to grow our lawns and fields. So the little village changes from time to time, as far as its verdure goes.

These can be built out-of-doors, and on those inclement days in camp or at a summer resort, they are just the thing to fill in the time. They make a thoroughly interesting project also.

These villages can be made on the ground itself by laying out a small level plot. This is all right if the village is not too wide. A plot six feet wide can be taken care of readily, by working on all sides.

But, it is better to build your model village on a stout tablelike structure. You can stand up to the very delicate work then, and there is no chance of the model being disturbed. The table can be built of any heavy lumber. Or if you are in camp in the woods, enough wood can be cut from small trees to make a rustic table.

The top should be formed like a tray, about six inches deep. Into the bottom of this put a layer of small stones. Then a little gravel and finally good growing soil.

We are now ready to build the small village. It should be made roughly to scale—ordinary structures, as houses and stores, might be built of blocks about three inches long. No regular dimensions can be given. But houses three inches by two inches, stores three by four, and churches four by five inches look about right.

**Buildings of Soft Wood Blocks**

All the buildings are made of soft wood blocks. These can be cut from pieces of two by three stock or three by four. Soft pine is as good a wood as any for this work; it cuts easily and has a nice surface to paint upon. In case these larger pieces are not at hand, you can make them by building up layers of one-inch stock and glueing them together under pressure. Such things as steeples, columns and other architectural ornaments can be whittled with a sharp knife. Paint them all flat white and then color, using artists' oil colors. Windows and doors can be painted on, too. When dry, apply a coat of varnish.

Flag poles can be made of small dowels or skewers. Statues can be carved from soft wood. To imitate stone, mix a little fine sifted sand with paint of the right shade. The result is a surface remarkably like stone.

**Roads, Trees and Lakes**

Roads are made of powdered stone. Sifted gravel will do for this, too. Trees are made in several ways. If you are near a forest where evergreens are plentiful, small twigs can be cut and trimmed to look like trees. Evergreens are good because they stay green and fresh-looking for so long. Another way to manufacture trees is to dye bits of sponges the right shade and, when dry, glue them to natural twigs for the trunks.

The lakes and ponds can be made of cement. When dry they can be painted blue-green. Or a lake can be made by the use of any shallow pan or wooden bowl and painted this shade. Sink the pan into the soil, a little lower than ground level.

One of the most interesting things to do is to grow actual grass in the fields and on the lawns. For this purpose get the dwarf grass seed such as is used for the greens on golf courses. This is very tiny and is just the thing for the little village. Keep it moist with a fine spray, using the hand spray with a rubber bulb. This shoots a fine mist and will not disturb the sand near it.

And now consider the subjects for our little villages. What shall we reproduce in miniature? Here is an interesting idea. Why not copy a real village of the present day, some quaint little place we have seen.

Or we can go back a few centuries and reproduce some village that seems interesting. Such things as the first settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., a frontier post or fort in the days when the Indians made it interesting would be fine to do. A showboat on the river with the landing and surrounding buildings would be another interesting project. Or a fishing village on the coast with wharves, ships and real water.

Built indoors, these structures are more or less permanent if the growing things are kept moist and trimmed.

If they are built outdoors, a sheltered spot is the best, under a clump of trees or in some nook where the high winds cannot reach. A piece of awning cloth tacked to poles, stretched above the work, affords a protection against heavy showers.

The miniature village shown in the illustration depicts one of those small settlements in New England which seem to show little change as the years go by. There is a weathered windmill (which, of course, actually works) and an old blacksmith shop in one corner. The farmhouse above is painted white and the barn and silo are red. The dwelling at the front is a Cape Cod cottage and painted white. The bank building is gray (gray paint mixed sand.) It has a flag pole. Behind the tree is a small school house. The church is white.

The rocks are real, of course. The stone wall is made of very small stones and can be laid in real cement. The lake is of cement, too and had real water. A small sailboat can make voyages as it wills. The two cottages should have flowers growing around. These can be made of colored paper.

These miniature villages grow faster if several work on them at once. Let one be the carpenter, one the road builder, still another the painter and another the mason. In camp, where there are many to work on a project, it is interesting to have several villages being built at once, of different kinds.

Those of you who carry out a miniature village project are asked to photograph the result and send it in to the Editor of this page. The most interesting photographs submitted will be published, $1 being paid for each. A brief written description should accompany each photograph.

## The Mail Bag

**Monterey Park, California**

Dear Editor:

A game of badminton seemed a fitting way to open the first meeting of the True-Blue Club. But spring evenings here are somewhat cool, so after an hour of play we were ready to go indoors and consider the purpose of our meeting.

Although the majority of us have had the Monitor in our homes as long as we can remember and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School, none of us, it was revealed, had ever written to the Mail Bag. When some of the Mail Bag letters were read aloud by the chairman of the evening, much interest was expressed and it was agreed that we, as a club, should write a letter to you.

At the present time our club consists of just a few girls approximately 18 and 19 years of age. We have various interests including business careers and professional dancing. Not all are Christian Scientists. Each one is eager to express to the fullest extent whatever is good and true in order to bring happiness to each other.

Does not that last sentence tell you why we have chosen True-Blue as our club name?

We are inclosing several copies of this letter, with stamps for postage, hoping that you will send them to clubs having similar interests. Will these clubs tell us how they conduct their meetings, how often they meet, what are their aims, and what they are accomplishing?

Thank you, one and all.

Anne C.

**Rossburgh, Nr. Durban, S. Af.**

My dear Editor:

I have only just started to take the Monitor but I have been going to Sunday School for five years and I have read the Monitor which has been given to me. I always read the Mail Bag columns and the Craft Shop articles.

A few of my friends have pen friends and write regularly, but I have never plucked up courage to write before! I hope someone will write to me.

I am 18 years old and am interested in all sports, games, reading, cooking and needlework. I should like to correspond with girls of my own age from Ireland, because I am of Irish descent, America (New York), and China.

I shall be glad to tell my correspondents all about South Africa, its languages and its people. Bayete! (a Zulu word for welcome) to all correspondents. Joan Adele P.

The following would like to receive letters:

**From Girls**

Janice S. (14), Minneapolis, Minnesota. From any part of the world, but particularly England. Interested in sports, animals and stamp collecting.

Jimmy Lee M. (girl, 14), Oilton, Oklahoma. From girls in foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting, post cards and pressed flowers. Is making a book of pressed flowers from all over the world.

Phyllis S. (15), New Plymouth, New Zealand. From anywhere. Is able to write only in English.

Jane R. (15), Los Angeles, California. From anywhere. Would like to correspond in French. Interested in swimming, tennis, books and fine sewing.

Jane R. (16), Hollywood, California. From anywhere, but especially Germany. Is a junior in high school.

Virginia H. (16), Toledo, Ohio. From anywhere. Interested in outdoor and indoor sports and reading.

Hilde A. (16), Blumenthal, Germany. Would like to hear from girls 15 to 17 years old in any part of the world.

**From Boys**

Hansjörg H. (16), Freiberg, Germany. Would like to correspond with English boys either in English or German.

Helmuth K. (14-16), Hannover, Germany. From the United States.

## A Milestone in the Boy Scout Movement

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

"HOUSE FULL!"

It is not often that one sees this announcement outside the Albert Hall, that gigantic building capable of holding 10,000 people. Every seat for the Demonstration of Scouting for Boys was sold a month before the event took place, and those who applied too late for tickets had to content themselves with listening to the Grand Howl from the roadway!

Three thousand Scouts took part in the demonstration, which opened with a processions of flags representing Great Britain and Ireland, 39 parts of the British Empire, and 47 other countries into which the great Game of Scouting has spread. Here were to be seen, marching beneath their gay colors, Afghans, Czechs, Icelanders, Russians, Persians, Swedes, Syrians, Chilians and many more, each group wearing its appropriate national Scout uniform. "How easy it is to live happily with your neighbor if you look for all the points of contact instead of the differences!" observed the voice at the microphone as the procession moved past.

The Wolf Cubs' Grand Howl—the wonderful letting off of steam by which they tell the world they intend to do their best whether at work or play—was followed by a game of "make-believe." The arena of the hall became a village green on which Robin Hood and his merry men were having a festive time with the villagers when they were suddenly interrupted by Robin's traditional enemy, the Sheriff of Nottingham, resulting in a desperate encounter, with Robin the Victor. (An energetic Anti-Litter Squad tidied up the battlefield.)

The Village Green gave place to a fierce, deep river over which trek carts, each weighing two hundredweight, were transported in the record time of 8m. 25s. Eight-foot walls suddenly rose into the air, and over went the carts as if they had been made of match-wood.

Rhythmic Drill to music—a comparatively new form of physical training in the Scout Movement—was followed by strenuous games: Scout polo, somewhat exhausting for the "horses," in which the only rule is, "If possible hit nothing but the ball"; British bulldogs, and chariot racing.

Fast and furious became the fun when the Ancient Britons, led by Boadicea in her chariot, met Julius Cæsar, who had made his entrance on a bicycle, and after a terrific encounter were overcome by the Roman legions. (More work for the Anti-Litter Squad.)

Meanwhile Rover Scouts had been giving demonstrations of weightlifting, tumbling, and rope-spinning, and Sea Scouts had been showing the best way of dealing with the non-swimmer who becomes too affectionate when in deep waters.

As the program drew to a close lights were dimmed and the performers, gathering round a blazing camp fire, joined, with what breath was left, in the final mighty sing-song.

## 'It's Lilac Time in Lombard'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

MOST of us are familiar with the sweet lilacs, purple and white, that bloom in the spring soon after the robins are well settled from their winter's outing. But perhaps many of us do not know what a great variety of lilacs there are.

In the little town of Lombard about 40 miles west of Chicago is a lilac park, appropriately called "Lilacia." Here according to the caretaker's report there are 325 known named varieties and a number of others which it is expected will soon be identified. This is one of the finest collections of lilacs in the world. Other fine collections are in the Arboretum, Boston, and in Highland Park, New York, and doubtless most of us have heard of the famous Kew gardens and would like to accept the poet's invitation to,

Come down to Kew in lilac time
It's oh, so near to London.

A visit to Lilacia on a sunny spring morning with the air filled with the fragrance of dew-drenched lilacs is a great delight. Here are double lilacs and single ones; dark purple, pale lavender, mauve, pink and even blue and deep red as well as ivory and white. Some grow on very tall trees, others on bushy little shrubs; some have much foliage while others have few leaves. They have come to Lilacia from all over the world, the caretaker said, from Liberia and Africa, from China and Japan. Many are from France, for the lilacs of France are famous.

"This one," he said, "has traveled all the way from Afghanistan."

It was very deep purple with few leaves and oh, so sweet!

Besides lilacs there are tulips in this lovely spot. Tulips and lilacs! Perfect companions! One could never imagine how wonderfully they pair off unless one had seen them growing together in great masses of bloom and sweetness.

**The Origin of Lilacia**

Lilacia began in a most interesting way. Nearly 70 years ago Colonel William R. Plum and his young bride came to Lombard to live. They built themselves a home in the midst of five acres of land and called their homestead "Plum Park." Soon after they had moved into Plum Park a friend sent them two choice lilac trees from France. They loved these beautiful trees and every spring watched eagerly for the first buds to appear. Then they began adding more and more lilac trees to Plum Park.

By-and-by Colonel Plum became well known as an ardent and expert authority on lilacs. He was often asked to give lectures on his delightful hobby. Garden clubs would come long distances to see the collection of lilacs which was becoming famous.

For over sixty years they lived here, each year adding to the beauty of their home and sharing its joys with others.

When Colonel Plum passed on a few years ago, soon after his wife, he left Plum Park as a gift to Lombard. Immediately it became the little town's center of interest. The Lombard Lilac League was formed, more land was added to Plum Park and the name was changed to "Lilacia." The league issues a quarterly magazine which gives valuable information about lilacs, and each year a lilac festival is given by the people of Lombard to which everyone is welcome.

**When Lilacia Becomes Fairyland**

On one evening in the very heyday of the lilac season Lilacia becomes a town of magic. Hundreds of folk dressed in medieval costume dance folk dances in the moonlight and flit about under the lilac trees turning Lilacia into a sure enough fairyland. The people of Lombard hope that some day their little town will be so identified with lilacs that their festival may become as well known as the festival of tulips in Holland or the festival of roses in Portland, Ore.

Already there has been a fine start made in this direction. Each year more people come to Lombard during lilac time. Last year more than 100,000 people visited Lilacia during the lilac season, it was estimated. Many make it an annual pilgrimage, coming from great distances.


CAMPS FOR GIRLS

**Mabelle Scott Rancho Camps**
June 20-Sept. 1
Mountain Lodge, five (5) miles above Camp Baldy, operated in conjunction with Mabelle Scott Rancho School and Camp located in orange grove near Los Angeles. Swimming, riding, fishing—all outdoor sports. School work if desired. Rates $40.00 per month. Write or phone MRS. MABELLE SCOTT, Corner Alosta and Citrus Avenue, Azusa, Calif. Azusa 351-61.

**Camp COTUIT**
On Cape Cod. For girls. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every three campers (Staff filled). Sailing, swimming, tennis, riding, dancing, canoe trips. Music, arts, crafts. Many campers from homes of Monitor readers. Write for booklet. Miss Emma L. Schumacher, 170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

**TEELA-WOOKET**
FOR GIRLS, Roxbury, Vermont. The Horseback Camps in the Heart of the Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding every day, and thorough instruction in horsemanship. Water Sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance. No extras. Payments may be arranged. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 18 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
*Camp Idlewild for Boys*
*Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.*

**KOHAHNA for GIRLS**
Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Good Riding Trails, Tennis, Archery, Hiking, Swimming, Canoeing, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, silver, leather and wood working. Many experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional. 11th year. Send for illustrated Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Route 3—Maple City, Michigan
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

**SEA PINES**
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
SALT water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

**WINNEMONT**
ON LAKE OSSIPEE
WEST OSSIPEE, N. H.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
Experienced counsellors. A happy, friendly, restful camp. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Horseback riding featured. All field and water sports, crafts, dramatics, music, nature, woodcraft, tutoring if desired. Mt. Washington and Saco River trips. Wyanoke, brother camp, 28 miles away. Catalogues. MISS RAE FRANCES BALDWIN, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

**EAGLE'S NEST**
BREVARD, N. C.
*In the Cool Blue Ridge*
A small homelike camp where nobody need rush. Riding and many trips included in fee. Beautiful private lake. Competent, harmonious staff. Established 1922.
Miss Carol Oppenheimer, Director
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**Camp Newfound**
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages; three groups. All land and water sports; white sand beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 26th season.
*Advertises only in*
*The Christian Science Monitor*
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

**Pine Tree Camp**
FOR GIRLS
On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2,000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Experienced counselors. Unsurpassed equipment includes large play farm. All field and lake sports. Horseback riding featured. 23rd year.
MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE
404 W. School Lane - - Philadelphia
PINE TREE CLUB FOR OLDER GIRLS

**Six Weeks Vacation**
for 10 girls, 11 to 14, from July 7th, for $75.00. Includes tennis, swimming and hiking. Screened lodges, hall with fireplace. Linens, blankets furnished. No extras.
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The Orchard Village, Vincent Place
Paradise, R. 1, Penna.
*Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor*

**Camp Wah-Wah-Taysee**
For Girls 6-16 West Dennis, Mass.
Varied program includes all land and water sports, crafts and dramatics. A fine, safe beach and the warm Cape Cod water make bathing especially enjoyable. Modernly equipped. Trained staff. Happy, carefree atmosphere. $150 season.
Mrs. Florence B. Harnden
Miss Marjorie H. Buckle
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**SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS**
Peterboro, N. H. RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR GIRLS
Under Boston University
500 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 13-19. Separate Junior Camp 6-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.
Miss E. Frances Sanborn
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Cambridge, Mass.

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"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
Orr's Island, Maine, in lovely Casco Bay. Horsemanship, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing, sailing. All camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent food. Mature counsellors.
TAM-A-RACK
Separate Camp for Boys 5-17 Yrs. Booklets
N. B. KNORR, Box 554, Orr's Island, Me.

**HILLSBORO CAMP**
Girls 8 to 18. On Peace Lake, near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity. Riding. Water, land sports. $200 fee. No extras. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen,
779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

**SEE *Also* Monday**
Children's Page
for Advertising
of Camps

CAMPS FOR BOYS

**A Happy Environment**
for boys between the ages of 8 and 14. Camp Shepaug is situated in the beautiful Litchfield Hills of Connecticut. Riding, Archery, Tennis, Swimming and all outdoor activity, July 2nd to September 1st. $135.00. Write F. H. Smith, Maplewa Farms, New Preston, Conn.
*Advertised only in the Monitor.*

**KAATERSKILL**
Pownal, Vt. For Boys 6-19. 40 miles from Albany, N. Y. Provides a place where boys are kept busy doing the things a boy naturally likes to do. All land and water sports. Riding. Trips. Trained counselors. Modern equipment. Catalog. $13-50 per week. Est. 1921. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. *Camp Woodland for Girls, Londonderry, Vt., affiliated.*

**ADVENTURE ISLAND**
ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK WISCONSIN
A BOYS' WORLD
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

**LEELANAU**
*Junior and Senior Camps for Boys*
Two hundred acres, wide, sandy beach. All land and water sports. Working scholarships.
*Fourteenth Season Catalogue*
William Beals, Box 27, Glen Arbor, Mich.

**CAMP SKYLARK**
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
*All Land and Water Sports*
For Boys 6-14. MODERATE FEE
SAFETY AND HAPPINESS
*Write* A. H. MITCHELL, *Director*
Box M, Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.
TELEPHONE BILLERICA 931

**WYANOKE**
on Lake Winnepesaukee
Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
25 years under same directorship. A happy, friendly camp where each boy achieves his best. Experienced, permanent staff of counsellors. Riding, golf, water sports, band, shop work, wood craft, Mt. Washington and Saco River trips. Winnemont, sister camp, 28 miles away. For either catalogue address W. H. BENTLEY, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

**MARANACOOK**
READFIELD, MAINE
For Boys. 28th year. Separate units. 30 Juniors 7-11; 40 Intermediates 12-14; 30 Seniors 15-17. Mature, experienced counselors. Elective daily program. Cabins. Riding. Sailing. Trips. All sports. Band instruction. Shop. Illustrated booklet.
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588 WHITE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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ULVER SUMMER SCHOOLS On Lake Maxinkuckee
593 Lake Shore Walk Culver, Ind.
CAVALRY NAVAL SCHOOL CAMP BOYS 14-19
WOODCRAFT CAMP BOYS 9-14

**CAMP JUNIOR**
37 MILES from CHICAGO—Summer activity of CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL, near Elgin, Ill. for boys from 6 to 14. Opens June 24. Screened cabins; milk, eggs, vegetables from school farm; swimming, outdoor sports, nature study, pageantry, etc., under supervision of trained college men. 2 weeks, $25.00; 4 weeks, $45.00; 8 weeks, $85.00. Write for booklet.
CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL, Elgin, Ill.
or 35 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

**Big Bear Boys' Camp**
PINE KNOT, CALIFORNIA
On Shore of Big Bear Lake
*TWELFTH SEASON*
Limited to 80 boys, 6 to 16. Private Swimming Pool. One trained counsellor to every 7 boys. Instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk daily. Write for Booklet. FRED M. and RUTHEL W. JOHNSON, Directors, 1515 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. Albany 2972.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

**Stepping Stones**
*For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20*
23 miles from Boston. All outdoor sports. Dancing, dramatics, handcrafts, nature study, trips to place of interest. Swings, slides and sand table for younger campers. Short ride to beach. Reasonable rates. Write for Bulletin. Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

**Adirondack WOODCRAFT CAMPS**
For Boys 7-17 (3 age groups). Private lake. Forestry. Water sports, riding. Photography. Hot baths. Specialist councilors. Inclusive fee. Booklet.
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TOLTEC HILLS WESTON, CONN. FOR BOYS
Fourteenth Season, Nine Weeks
WALLACE GREENE ARNOLD
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BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb sailing, bathing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports. Riflery. Riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Nurse. Counselor's Training Course. Junior, Upper Junior, Intermediate, Senior Camps. Booklet.
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For boys, 9 to 16. In Adirondack Mountains. 10 miles from Wells, N. Y., on Sacandaga River. 300 acres surrounded by State Forests.
A Thrilling Summer on large farm affording bountiful food supply with Log Cabin housing. Outdoor sports include camping, hiking and fishing under supervision; manual and athletic features, with discipline technique.
Limited to 30 boys. Camp Season $150. Lawrence F. Fountain, Director, 506 Lake Street, Oak Park, Ill.; after June 15 at Camp, P. O., Wells, New York.

*Your Boy's Summer*
**CAMP BECKET**
Rudd Lake in the Berkshires
32nd Season—June 29 to Aug. 31
A non-profit, character-building camp. All sports; wild life sanctuary. Extremely low rates.
Write State Exec. Comm., Y. M. C. A., 167 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. HANcock 5470.

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● CAMP FOR BOYS ●
High in invigorating Pocono Mountains, Pa. Four hours N. Y. and Phila. Swimming, canoeing on 3-mile lake—sandy beach. Riding, overnight hikes. Nature study, workshop. Moderate rates. Catalog.
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**MOWGLIS**
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*Thirty-Second Year*
THE AIMS — Happiness — Fair Play — Cooperation.
BOYS—The Cubs: 7 to 9 years.
The Pack: 10 to 14 years.
ALCOTT FARRAR ELWELL, *Director*
EAST HEBRON, N. H.

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Camp Leelanau's location is surely a land of delight for boys. Its 200 acres include wooded hills, sandy beaches, trout streams, and sand dunes.
Leelanau's campers enjoy all land and water sports. Facilities for photography, arts and crafts. Working scholarships help to reduce tuition.
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**LEELANAU**
Junior and Senior Camp for Boys
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
14th Season Send for Catalogue

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
**CAMP ROPIOA**
*Expressing our standard of thought*
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, *Director*
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

# The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

## What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | N. E. Agriculture .... | Meredith Wilson & | Baseball game, | CBS dance music. |
| 5:15 | Monitor Views News.. | his orchestra..... | Braves-St. Louis.. | Skippy sketch..... |
| 5:30 | The Singing Lady.... | Winnie the Pooh.. | "Jack Armstrong". | School Com. talk.. |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Curtis radio chat.. | Bob White..... | Concert orchestra.. |
| 6:00 | NBC dance music.... | Evening Tattler; | Reports; news.... | "Buck Rogers".... |
| 6:15 | Baseball résumé..... | sketches; music.. | Reports; music.... | "Bobby Benson".. |
| 6:30 | Reports; sports..... | Reports; soloist... | Merry-Go-Round . | Tito Guizar..... |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | Salute program.... | Street of Dreams.. | String ensemble... |
| 7:00 | Amos 'n' Andy..... | Voices and guitar. | Sylvia Froos; orch. | Reports; news.... |
| 7:15 | Fire Dept. talk..... | Gene and Glenn... | Just Plain Bill.... | Studio speaker.... |
| 7:30 | Romantic Melodies: | Comedy; soloists.. | Sea sketch..... | Italian Echoes, |
| 7:45 | soloists; orchestra.... | The Goldbergs.... | Boake Carter, news | native program... |
| 8:00 | "Grits and Gravy," | Vallee Orchestra; | Gypsy Violin..... | Travelogue ..... |
| 8:15 | dramatic sketch..... | dramatic sketch; | Easy Aces, sketch. | College-Home talk |
| 8:30 | Dean Archer, talk.... | George Givot; Tess | "Raffles, the Ama- | Young People's |
| 8:45 | Local dance music ... | Gardel; comedy.. | teur Cracksman" | Orchestral Club.. |
| 9:00 | Death Valley Days, | Captain Henry's | Warnow Orch.; | Local dance music. |
| 9:15 | dramatic sketch..... | Show Boat Hour; | pianist; vocalists | Organ recital..... |
| 9:30 | Eddie Duchin and | soloists; skit and | Fred Waring & his | Local dance music. |
| 9:45 | his orchestra..... | orchestra ..... | Pennsylvanians . | Reports; news..... |
| 10:00 | "Inside Looking Out," | Paul Whiteman's | Casa Loma Or- | Perley Stevens & |
| 10:15 | prison drama..... | Music Hall, with | chestra; soloists.. | his orchestra..... |
| 10:30 | NBC Orchestra; Josef | Nikita Balieff & | Yankee Yarns..... | Organ; soloist..... |
| 10:45 | Lhevinne, pianist... | Deems Taylor.... | Reports; music.... | CBS soloist..... |
| 11:00 | Reports; vocal trio... | Forecasts; reports. | Yankee News Serv- | Vera Van; orch... |
| 11:15 | "Nazis in the U. S." | News; recordings.. | ice; Isham Jones | Sign off..... |
| 11:30 | News; folk concert | "Ghost Stories," | and his orchestra | ..... |
| 11:45 | from White House... | dramatic sketch.. | CBS dance music.. | ..... |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

#### *Up to Luncheon*

9:45 WBSO, Christian Science electrical transcription: "Questions and Answers on Christian Science," auspices of Committee on Publication.
11:00 WBZ, "The House of Rothschild," dramatic sketch.
11:30 WNAC, Junior League of Chicago presents "Cinderella."
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

#### *After Luncheon*

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.
2:00 WNAC, "Democratic Party Organization," Arthur T. Lyman, delegate.
2:15 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
2:30 WBZ, International Good-Will Day program: speakers and music.
2:30 WEEI, Portion of Passion Play from Oberammergau, Germany.
3:00 WEEI, "Maria's Matinee"; Lanny Ross; Mary Lou; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

#### *Dinner and After*

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "The Greatest Moments in Drama," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:45 WAAB, "Before Papyrus and Beyond Rayon," Chemical Society talk.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn, Muriel Wilson, soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloist; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Jack Whiting; Jeannie Lang; piano duo.

#### *Late Evening*

10:00 WBZ, "Stories That Must Be Told," Fulton Oursler, magazine editor.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "The Stranger," from Chicago.
10:00 WAAB, Program of the Week; humor, news, drama and music.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Maxine and Phil Spitalny's Ensemble.
11:00 WAAB, "The Republican Reaction," Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Delaware.

# *Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures*

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

### Canada

#### Ontario

**Chatham:** Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
**Toronto** (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair Avenue West, 3 p. m., daylight saving time. May 27. Radiocast Station CRCT, 960 kilocycles.

#### Quebec

**Sherbrooke:** Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

### United States

#### Connecticut

**Milford:** Milford Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
**New Canaan:** Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

#### Maine

**Auburn** (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.
**Camden:** Church Edifice, 7 p. m., June 1.
**Milo:** Milo Municipal Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., May 29.

#### Maryland

**Hyattsville:** Armory, Maryland Avenue and Franklin Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

#### Massachusetts

**Athol:** High School Hall, 494 School Street, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
**Ayer:** Ayer Town Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., May 27.
**Braintree:** Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 1.
**Cambridge:** Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
**East Weymouth** (auspices First Church, Hingham): First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 29.
**Fairhaven** (auspices First Church, New Bedford): Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
**Fitchburg:** B. F. Brown Junior High School Auditorium, Academy and Elm Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
**Hyde Park** (Third Church, Boston): Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 31.
**Lexington:** Old Belfry Club, Muzzy and Forest Streets, 8 p. m., May 27.
**Melrose:** Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
**Needham:** Needham Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
**Newburyport:** Church Edifice, State and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., May 31.
**Newton:** Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., May 27.
**Northampton:** High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
**Somerville:** Church Edifice, Sycamore Street near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., May 28.
**Winchester:** Winchester Town Hall, Mt. Vernon Street, 8 p. m., June 2.

#### New Hampshire

**Nashua:** Mount Pleasant School Auditorium, Manchester Street, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

#### New Jersey

**Dover:** Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., June 2.
**Englewood:** Englewood Junior High School, Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
**Hoboken:** David E. Rue Junior High School, Third and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

#### New York

**Baldwin:** Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 31.
**Buffalo** (joint lecture): Erlanger Theater, Delaware Avenue and Mohawk Street, 12 m., May 28.
**Catskill:** Church Edifice, Broad and Livingston Streets, 8 p. m., May 29.
**Flushing:** Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
**Fredonia** (auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Fredonia Normal Chapel, 3:15 p. m., May 27.
**Hempstead:** Hempstead High School, Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
**Hudson:** Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
**Huntington Station** (auspices First Church, Huntington): South Side Civic Hall, New York Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
**Lyons:** High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 1.
**New York** (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
**Oswego:** Church Edifice, 19 West Mohawk Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
**Peekskill:** Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., May 27.
**Rochester** (Second Church): Masonic Temple, East Main Street, corner Prince Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
**Syracuse:** Church Edifice, Forman Avenue and East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
**Troy:** Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
**Walden** (auspices First Church, Newburgh): Walden High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
**Waverly:** Waverly High School, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

#### North Carolina

**Wilmington:** Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., May 31.

#### Pennsylvania

**Allentown:** Masonic Temple, 1524 Linden Street, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
**Carlisle:** Strand Theater, North Pitt Street, 3 p. m., May 27.
**Elkins Park:** Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
**Greensburg:** Manus Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 27.
**Uniontown:** Penn Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 27.

#### Rhode Island

**Providence** (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., June 1.
**Providence** (Second Church): Calvary Baptist Church, Broad and Stanwood Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 27.

#### Vermont

**Bellows Falls:** Bellows Falls Opera House, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
**Brattleboro:** Auditorium, Congregational Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
**Montpelier:** Kellogg-Hubbard Library Hall, Main and School Streets, 8 p. m., May 31.

#### West Virginia

**Huntington:** Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

# Boston Events

## TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Sts., Reading, 8.

### Theaters

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Paul McGrath and Robert Wallston in Mordaunt Shairp's play. Reviewed yesterday. 8:30.

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming in play by Keith Winter. 8:30.

### Movies

STATE—Clark Gable in "Manhattan Melodrama." A story of the conflict between personal attachment and the duty to enforce the law. "The China Shop," colored Silly Symphony cartoon. 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

UPTOWN—"Midnight." Another story of personal affection struggling with duty. Also Irene Dunne in "This Man Is Mine." 1:14, 4:17, 7:10, 10:13.

ORPHEUM—"Sorrell and Son," with H. B. Warner. Paternal affection struggling against difficulties Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Hertha's Awakening." Story dealing with motherhood. Not yet seen. "Three Little Pigs" held over. 1:15, 3:25, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35.

KEITH'S—John Barrymore in "20th Century." Amusing comedy about a temperamental star and a contract-seeking manager. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road" under the screen name, "Where Sinners Meet." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard head cast. Also "Keep 'Em Rolling," with Walter Huston as a cavalryman. 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:04, 5:36, 8:08, 10:40.

FENWAY and PARAMOUNT — "Such Women Are Dangerous," with Warner Baxter. Also Zasu Pitts, Mary Brian and Ned Sparks in "Private Scandals." Not yet seen. Fenway at 12:53, 3:32, 6:18, 8:55. Paramount at 9:14 a. m., 12:03, 2:52, 5:39, 8:28.

METROPOLITAN—"Thirty-Day Princess," with Cary Grant. From the novel by Clarence Budington Kelland. On the stage, John Murray Anderson's revue, "Up Pops the King." Also Singer's Midgets. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:41, 10:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Fighting Priest"; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Thelma Todd comedy; Japanese travelogue; "Horsepower," a Grantland Rice Sportlight; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

### Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert, 8:30.

### Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS — Present "The Gallant Cassion," by Arthur Schnitzler; "The Fascinating Foundling," by George Bernard Shaw; "The Flattering Word," by George Kelly. In the Barn, 36 Joy Street, at 8:30. Invitations may be obtained at Room 1242 Little Building without charge.

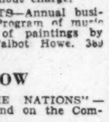
SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Annual business meeting at 7:30. Program of music at 9, with exhibition of paintings by Doris Kaufman and Talbot Howe. 360 Commonwealth Avenue.

## TOMORROW

"SUMMONING OF THE NATIONS" — Pageant at the bandstand on the Common. 11:45 to 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Mrs. Andrew J. George, current events lecturer, gives first of series of lectures, "On Our Way There." Open to nonmembers. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Twelfth annual flower show. Opens at 12:30.



GARDEN OPENINGS—For the benefit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Needham Gardens open from 2 to 6. Gardens of Mrs. John W. Farley and Mrs. Moses Williams, on South Street; Mrs. Parkman D. Howe and Mrs. Paul C. Cabot, on Chestnut Street; and Mrs. Robert M. Tappan and Mrs. Sullivan A. Sargent Jr. on South Street. Admission to either of these groups of two gardens is 50 cents.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Romanesque Art." Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Lectures: "Egypt," 2; "Mr. Frog Speaks," 2:45.

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**Tonight - WBZ**
**— 7:15 o'Clock —**
**Mayor**
**Mansfield**
**WILL DISCUSS BOSTON'S PERIL**


### Banker Shoots Thief

LOS ANGELES, May 17 (AP)—Mr. Harry Silver, manager of the Belvedere branch of the Bank of America, shot and killed one of two men who held up the institution May 15. The dead robber was identified as Charles Hoffman of Los Angeles. Deputy sheriffs captured his companion, who said he was James Wilson of Detroit.

# Local Classified

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YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN, Christian Scientist (30 to 35), thoroughly athletic, understands driving car, speaks French, beginning June 1 take complete charge moderate sized country home, 3 girls (10 to 13); no cooking; private room; delightful surroundings; must have above qualifications; write fully, P. O. Box 616, City Hall Station, New York City.

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47 MADISON STREET, SOMERVILLE, MASS. —9 rooms in single house (owner reserve 2 rooms in second floor); vacant June 1st; references: no children. DAISY M. BARTLETT.

VERY desirable summer home at 5 Cottage St., Nahant, to be rented for 4 months for $700. For information call at 405 Boylston St., Boston, Room 63. Hours 12 to 3.

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N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Share Apartment 2; single bedrooms; close subway; DRIVE; evenings, daytime, Gr. 3-7060, Ext. 31.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., 242 Oxford St.—Desirable furnished rooms, with or without kitchenettes. Monroe 8771-R.

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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## *CONNECTICUT*

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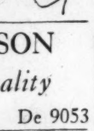
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FREDERIC'S VITA TONIC
PERMANENTS
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### ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

*"The Best Place to Trade After All"*
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
*Elmhurst's Leading Department Store*
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RED CROSS SHOES
Also Footwear for Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

### FAR ROCKAWAY
### Woodmere

Milk's
Specializing in Standard Brands
WOODMERE, NEW YORK

I. ROSENWEIG
*(Formerly Katz Bros.)*
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in altering dresses
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## NEW YORK

### Long Island

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Just Arrived
New Wash Frocks, $1.95 and up
THE boulevard shop
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*Open Evenings Until Nine*

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*Quality—Service—Satisfaction*
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Beauty Salon
*SEASON'S SPECIAL*
CROQUIGNOLE
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00
All branches of Beauty Culture
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Charles P. Green
*Builder of Estates*
Complete from Roads to Decorations.
Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable
*ANYWHERE. REFERENCES.*
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THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
*Strictly Fine Home Cooking, Done on Premises*
Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies
Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 182

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COSLOW'S
KIDDIE SHOPS
Outfitters to Children
(1 Day to 14 Years)
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Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies
*of Quality*
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Steaks and Chops . . Sea Food Specialties
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*GARDEN SUPPLIES*
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, ROSE BUSHES that grow.
BLUMBERG'S
*PAINTS, HARDWARE*
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BROTHERS
CLEANERS—DYERS
HOLLIS HEMPSTEAD QUEENS VILLAGE
FLORAL PARK—GREAT NECK

J. WINKENBACH
*GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN*
162 JERUSALEM AVENUE
Tel. Hempstead 7834 We Deliver

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MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
*Featuring* HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
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3-HOUR SERVICE
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all work done on the premises.
Delivery service.
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GARDEN SUPPLIES
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*Shop of Smart Accessories*
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NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
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*Meats—Poultry—Sea Food*
The most modern meat market in Queens
*Prompt Deliveries*

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

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*"All England Frocks,"* $6.50 up
Designed by a sportswoman.
Ideal for summer wear.
SMART HATS to Match.
McCallum Hosiery 75c
37-46 Eighty-Second Street

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
*Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner*
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

new stock of cotton, linen and silk sport dresses
*also swim goods and accessories*
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Moving Fireproof Storage
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HAvemeyer 4-7800 Nights NEwtown 9-2199

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*Manufacturing* FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

Honesty, Courtesy, Service
Two things that you can do with your old gold—sell it for cash or apply it towards the purchase of anything you may buy from
JACOB FRIEDMAN
*Watchmaker—Jeweler*
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CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
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Opposite Jackson Theatre

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Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing. Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping: Gifts, Books, Cards.

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Repairing Remodeling
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EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
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*CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS*
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TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

PHONE LYNBROOK 2622-J
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
*JEWELER*
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware—Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

WHITE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Westinghouse Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, New and Used. Service at Your Home, $1
HEMSTITCHING DONE SAME DAY
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*Wearing Apparel for the Entire Family*
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Accessories and Repairs
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Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

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*Quality Meats*
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## NEW YORK

### Long Island

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Dealer in
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*MEAT PRODUCTS*
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered
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TEL. 2463

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THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R. V. C. 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG

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*FLORIST*
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Formerly Perlman Flower Service

Herman Brown
*Men's Wear*
A complete line of Straws and Panamas
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The Exclusive Shoppe
8 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

The RUG STORE
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
240 MERRICK RD.

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GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
*SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION*
*STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION*
*EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE*
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Realistic Croquignole
Frederic's Eugene
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We Carry
JUNIOR MISS DRESSES
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Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day, week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

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*WE DELIVER*

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MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
DEVOE PAINTS
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Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

THOMAS SKINNER
*Friendly Elms Greenhouses*
West Post Road Telephone Mam. 1698
FLOWERS
direct from greenhouse to you.

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*DISTRIBUTORS*
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Dried Fruits
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*Monarch Brand Foods*
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*Butter, Eggs and Cheese*
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Coal Corporation
JEDDO HIGHLAND COAL
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

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*Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables*
*Prompt Free Delivery*
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
*Moving Packing Storage*
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
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CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
*of all kinds*
by
Charles J. Schoen
*Murray, Schoen & Morgan, Inc.*
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FAIRBANKS 4-4305

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothiers-Haberdashers for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

GOLDEN RULE SHOP
*ESTORA GOWNS*
13 GRAMATAN AVENUE
*Opposite Proctor's Theatre*
DRESSES, COATS
HATS and SPORT TOGS

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Fast-Drying
Auto Enamel
Easy and quick to apply with brush or spray gun. In six to eight hours it's glossy dry, and holds its color.
Get Our Price on Auto Tires
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
*"THE BANK OF SERVICE"*
We invite your account

We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
*CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS*
19 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y
Tel. 2527

JOHNSON & HARE
*The Store of Cheerful Service*
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
75 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
*HIGH GRADE*
*MILK and CREAM*
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

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Silent Glow Burners
*Quiet—Dependable—Automatic*
Because we supply both Oil and Burner, we accept full responsibility for perfect performance.
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FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
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*Call a part of your daily routine.*

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Moderately priced
Sports, Afternoon, Evening Dresses
*"Personality Plus Good Taste"*
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Lester D. Gelula
OPTOMETRIST
*Eye Examinations*
543 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Telephone N. R. 6896

Let . . .
The Franklin Pharmacy
*Help You Clean House*
Chase the moths away with our household supplies.
412 MAIN STREET N. R. 2048

I. B. COHEN
*Features*
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

COLLOM
Sport Shop
Clothes for Town and Country
*Smart Accessories*
SIX LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 5424

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVING
409 North Avenue N. R. 2520
Entrance to Rochelle Park

De Laurent Beauty Salon
Two Items, $1.00
EXPERT OPERATORS
HAIR CUTS PERMANENTS
Telephone New Rochelle 2945

BENJAMIN COHEN
OUTFITTERS, Inc.
featuring
BOYS' CAMP OUTFITS
23 Mechanic Street N. R. 2393

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*Borough of Brooklyn*

ROSEDALE FLORISTS, Inc.
Flower Market of Distinction
821 Ocean Avenue
corner Church Avenue
Buckminster 2-7010
*We deliver everywhere*

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
Eggs from Our Own Farm
Finest Imported and Domestic
GROCERIES
409 86th St. Cloverdale 6-4027
*Orders Cheerfully Delivered*

## NEW YORK

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*
(Continued)

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CUBED STEAKS
Also a Grocery Department for Your Convenience
L. LUBSEN
1840 Flatbush Avenue near Avenue "K"
Midwood 8-2801

FURS
Storage free with any remodeling or repairing. Also new coats made to order at special summer prices.
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., near Vanderveer Place
ESTABLISHED 1916

Telephone orders welcome
Orders promptly delivered
Mansfield 6-7620
GROCERIES
Schroeder Bros.
1597 FLATBUSH AVENUE
"AT "H"

SHERMAN MILLINERY
8104 FIFTH AVENUE

Bridal Veils and Hats made to order.
Ready to Wear

JEWELRY GIFTS
Every day is a gift day for someone. Why not give jewelry? Our prices are still low, regardless of the increase in gold. Finest Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—and Alterations—of all kinds.
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1116 FLATBUSH AVENUE
*Formerly with "Wilson's"*

*Established 1889*
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
*Silk Dresses — Wash Dresses — New Pajamas—Gowns — Undies—Gloves—Handbags—Neckwear. Corset fitting by expert corsetieres.*

Optometrist—S. DRUSKIN
1040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Near Schenectady Avenue
Hours 9-11 A. M.—6-9 P. M., by appointment
SLocum 4-8685

*Let Us Clean and Restore Your Rugs and Carpets. Ask for Estimates.*
A. K. D. VALET CO.
*Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers Furriers*
We Call and Deliver
Phone Nevins 8-8797
63 Seventh Avenue

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
602 Nostrand Avenue
Sterling 3-2500

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2239 CHURCH AVENUE
Permanents of proven merit $5.00 up. Receive a 10% discount on yours with this advertisement. Tel. Buckminster 2-7044
Between Bedford and Flatbush Avenues.

*Serving Brooklyn 26 Years*
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
*BEAUTY SALON*
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3706

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Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
*Eppy Shoppe's*
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Service That Satisfies
*Roslyn Millinery Shoppe*
Latest Creations at Popular Prices
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE Near Dean Street

*Borough of Manhattan and Bronx*

HOTEL ASTOR CHAPEAUX
HOTEL ASTOR TIMES SQ., N. Y.
A Veritable Garden of Beautiful
SUMMER HATS
at this Shop
Prices $5 to $10

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
*Prompt Call and Delivery*
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Martin Theiss
*FLORIST*
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

Genuine Frederics' Vita Tonic $10
Other Permanent Waves $5-$7.50.
Dyed White and Bleached Hair.
A. BANHAM S. P. WOOD
Banwood Beauty Parlor
180 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.
*A Banwood Creation* Cor. 31st Street Write for Folder
Phone Murray Hill 4-9726

Nathan H. Weil, Inc.
INSURANCE
*(Every known kind)*
501 Fifth Avenue Cor. 42nd Street
....Tels. Murray Hill 2-6412-13-14-15....

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Bellevue
1809 MAIN STREET
Specializing in Half-Size DRESSES

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Specialist in
Frederic's Permanent Waving
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WINFIELD STORES
Incorporated
*DRY GOODS*
160-171 Westchester Avenue Tel. 4218

New Wash Dresses
$2.98
SHIRLEY'S
WOMEN'S WEAR, Inc.

## NEW YORK

### POUGHKEEPSIE

THIS IS
NATIONAL COTTON WEEK
And the ideal time to take note of and replenish your wardrobe with cotton dresses for sportswear, for home and informal wear.
You'll find at Luckey's a varied assortment including practically every weave and color combination.
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

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THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
DOREVA Beauty Salon
Collegeview and Raymond Ave. Phone 4765
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents $5 and $7.50
*Free Parking to our patrons in rear of our building.*

White
Sewing Machines
The Wallace Co.

E. V. GRANT
Washable Wall Papers
Paints, Window Glass and Linoleum
317 MAIN STREET

SWISS
*CLEANERS and DYERS*
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
*We Call For and Deliver*

CAMPBELL'S New
Mushroom and Chicken Noodle Soups
at
B.&M. Pure Food Market
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

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*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section*

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PARTY CANDIES AND FAVORS
Restaurant and Fountain Service
38 EAST AVENUE

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Harold Keller
FLORIST
*Flowers for All Occasions*
1023 South Ave. Monroe 6530

*Fire—Automobile—Annuities*
*Monthly Income—Surety Bonds*
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

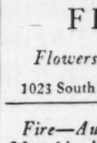
The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

Adolphe E. Becker
sells COKE for
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
Just call Genesee 6168
*Contracts available now.*

*"Over a Century of Service"*
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

Bird Asphalt Roofs
Inlaid Roofing Company
450 St. Paul St. Tel. Main 6023
Ask for L. M. Paddock

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150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ELDER'S
*Market and Grocery*
127 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson
*Women's Wear of Smart Individuality*
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y
RAY BOYCE
FISK—FIRESTONE—GOODYEAR
TIRES
Vulcanizing—All Work Guaranteed
USED TIRES
1050 EAST MAIN STREET

## NEW YORK

### ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
*Representing*
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
Home Phone—Culver 5522-J

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
*Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow*
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Ave., South
Main 1770

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
*Realtor*
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

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RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
*"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."*
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

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Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone: 2098
*Specializing in*
Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Shade Trees, Vines and Perennials

MAXIMILIAN NAGEL
*Jeweler and Horologist*
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# Daily Features

## With the Inventors

### Juice Extractor

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE lemonade season is almost upon us again, and this small fruit juice extractor (U. S. Patent No. 1956788), invented by W. P. Herman of Bridgeport, Conn., should be in great demand. The ridged core is set on a spring arrangement, so that it whirls around automatically when an orange or lemon is pressed down over it; the juice runs out the little spigot at the left into a waiting glass or bowl.

## Daily Anecdote

### Holmes at the Fair

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, at a country charitable fair, was entreated to furnish a letter for the "post office." He siezed a sheet of paper and between its folds placed a $1 bill. Then turning to the first page, the genial doctor wrote the following verse:

Dear lady, whosoe'er thou art,
Turn this poor page with trembling care;
But hush, oh hush thy beating heart,
The one thou lovest will be there!

The page turned, disclosed the attractive greenback. On the third page, opposite the bank note, he wrote:

Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter;
This is the one thou lovest well
And naught (0) would make thee love it better.

## Brevities

**Arkansas Gazette:** Itinerant peddler in Oklahoma has reduced his transportation costs to a minimum by thumbing rides from motorists. Hitch-hawking.

**Humorist:** A vaudeville artist admits that he earns $50 a week just for whistling. We are doing our best to keep the news from our office-boy.

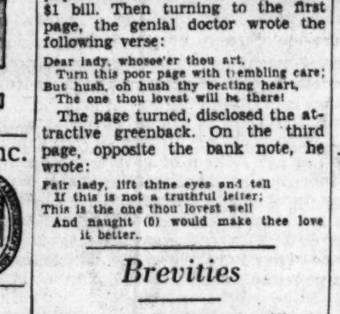
**Nashville Tennessean:** The New Deal idea hasn't got around to stage, screen, and radio jokes yet.

**Birmingham News:** How to win a war? There is only one way. Stay out of it.

**Montreal Star:** There's always a dark side, and when conditions do improve for the business man it's going to play havoc with his golf game.

**New Yorker:** President Roosevelt has agreed to act as arbiter in the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. A man has to have something to do with his afternoons.

## Junior Cross-Word No. 182



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Fish allied to the cod.
5—A fruit.
9—Ages.
10—Pin on which a wheel revolves.
11—Human being
12—Brown color imparted to skin by exposure to sun.
13—More jovial.
16—Symbol for silver.
17—Chinese weight.
19—Remnant.
21—Bustle.
23—Aviator.
25—Implant firmly.
27—Asterisk.
28—Mexican dollar.
29—Erase.

**Down**

1—The fiber of this plant is used in making rope, sail-cloth, etc.
2—Constellation.
3—Australian leaping animals.
4—Plural ending.
5—Childish word for father.
6—Disentangle.
7—Wing.
8—Tear.
14—Grow old.
15—Popular name for Yale.
18—Fish found in rivers and ponds.
20—Simple.
22—Female rabbit.
24—San Diego is a seaport city in southern part of this State (abbr.).
26—Toward.
27—The city of Deadwood is in western part of this State (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.).

## Cartoons of the Week

—Cargill in Nashville Tennessean
The Profiteer

—Ding in the Daily Oklahoman
The Charge of the Nature Lovers' Brigade

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
The Uniform Is Familiar If His Manner Isn't

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Now That He's Back on the Fairway

—Cargill in Nashville Tennessean
One Wave Britannia Doesn't Rule

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
What Are a Few Knots to an Old Sailor?

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Tree Grafting

WHAT is more fascinating than making a seemingly worthless apple tree bear fine fruit? A few tools, some grafting wax and twigs, and some day there will be beautiful fruit where only scrub stock had begun. I know of a woman who earns by grafting fruit trees for friends and neighbors. So it is not always a man's job, as might be generally thought.

No expensive equipment is required and the training is not difficult. Farm papers occasionally publish simple directions, or they might be obtained from the state agricultural extension service.

Mrs. Mark F.

### Painting Silhouettes

PAINTING silhouettes and selling them to friends has proved remunerative to a housewife. Small picture frames and black paint may be purchased inexpensively. A copy of the subject to be painted is placed against the outer side of the glass, and, following this outline, the paint is heavily applied on the inner side. Any fancy paper may serve as a background. Popular subjects are sets of Martha and George Washton.

Miss Myrtle E. T.

## In Lighter Vein

—New Yorker
"Pardon me, sir, but the check-room girl thinks she has made a mistake."

**Better Than a Deed**

An elderly Negro had just paid the last installment on a small farm when the realtor who sold it said: "Well, Uncle Joe, I will make you a deed to the farm now, since it has been paid for."

"Boss," the darky replied, "if it am all de same to you, I had much rather you would give me a mortgage to de place."

The realtor, somewhat surprised, said: "Uncle Joe, you don't seem to know the difference between a mortgage and a deed."

"Well, maybe not," said Uncle Joe, reminiscently, "but I owned a small farm once to which I had a deed, and de Fust National Bank had a mortgage—and de bank got de farm."—*Forbes Magazine.*

**Justice!**

All through dinner Percy sat so silent that his parents at last began to wonder what was troubling him. The boy was doing some hard thinking. "Pa," he said at last, "do schoolteachers get paid?"

"Of course they do, sonny," replied father.

"Then it ain't fair," burst out the small boy, indignantly. "Why should the teachers get paid when us kids do all the work?"—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

**Chip Off the Old Block**

"Then there was the plumber's daughter who went to church without her bridal veil—"

"Yes, and had to go back for her tulle!"

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Andrew

THE writer of the Fourth Gospel informs us that Andrew was originally a follower of John the Baptist, and that on hearing him hail Christ Jesus as "the Lamb of God," he followed the Wayshower and spent a day in his company, afterward bringing with him his brother Simon Peter (John 1:35-42). Thus it is not surprising that the two brothers were the first to be definitely called from their work as fishermen to become "fishers of men" (Matt. 4:18-22; Mark 1:16-20).

In the account of the healing of Peter's mother-in-law, Andrew is mentioned together with the three outstanding apostles, Peter, James and John (Mark 1:29-31); while in Mark 13:3 he joins with them in asking about the "time of the end." In John 6:8, we hear of him pointing out the lad who had the five loaves and two fishes with which Christ Jesus fed the five thousand; while Andrew and Philip join in introducing "certain Greeks" to Jesus (John 12:20-22).

The final canonical reference to Andrew is in Acts 1:13, but tradition has it that he was finally martyred at Patræ.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Philadelphia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia

WHILE it may be fairly well known that Philadelphia, metropolis of Pennsylvania, is named for that ancient city of Philadelphia in Lydia, Asia Minor, where one of the seven churches of apostolic times was established, few know the immortal story of the naming of that ancient city of brotherly love.

It was named for Attalus II, surnamed *Philadelphus* (Greek for brotherly love) because of his love for his brother Eumenes II, King of Pergamum. A loyal ally of the Romans, Eumenes had raised his kingdom from insignificance to power, making it a center of Hellenistic culture. In all of his achievements his brother Attalus had been his right hand, frequently acting as his ambassador.

The day came when the Romans suspected Eumenes of intriguing against them. To allay their suspicion he sent Attalus to Rome. At first the Romans treated him with cool courtesy, but later made every effort to turn him against his brother. Despite their efforts, however, the bond of brotherhood proved too strong—Attalus remained faithful.

On his return home, his countrymen, because of his love for his brother, surnamed him *Philadelphus*. They also immortalized the name by giving it in his honor to the ancient city.

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

326

Nearly everone said
the professor who has
paid a visit to the
shores of a stream that
enters the sea for the
purpose of studying
marine life has found
young eels

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation For Today

*LIBERTY exists in proportion to wholesome restraint.*
—DANIEL WEBSTER

## Camera Club Comments

*By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer*

"FRIENDS" is an interesting picture, but the high tone at the left detracts from the animals. The strong lighting effect and the pose are pleasing. If the picture could have been made against a less obtrusive background it would have been excellent. Unfortunately it is sometimes impossible to arrange such details.

"Mailing Daddy's Letter" has too much space behind the child. The print should have been trimmed just at the left of the post supporting the mail box, which seems to grow from out the child's head. The action in this picture is pleasing and the pose commendable.

"Bicycling de Luxe in France" is interesting because it is unusual. If taken at an angle of about 45 degrees the picture would be stronger and the subject would seem a little less posed. The mechanical features and action would gain prominence. Here the background is sufficiently subordinate so that it does not draw the eye from the machine.

## From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Bicycling de Luxe in France

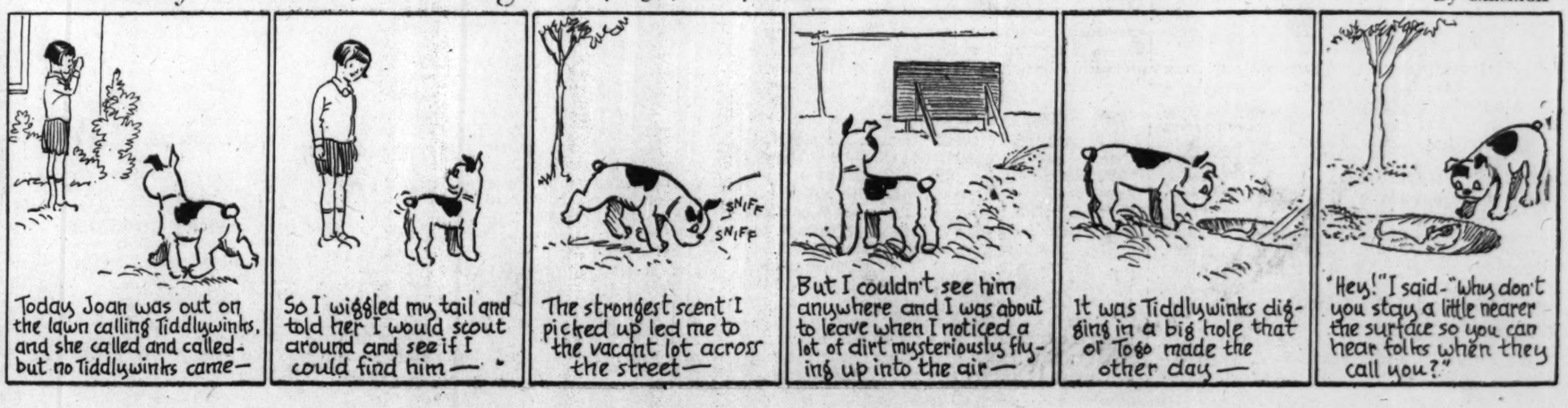
Friends

Mailing Daddy's Letter

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): J. M. Clark, Hoboken, N. J.; R. G. Clark, Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. Wilfred R. Feeney, Haverhill, Mass.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'Out of Sight, Out of Sound'

By CARMACK


Today Joan was out on the lawn calling Tiddlywinks, and she called and called—but no Tiddlywinks came—
So I wiggled my tail and told her I would scout around and see if I could find him—
The strongest scent I picked up led me to the vacant lot across the street—
SNIFF SNIFF
But I couldn't see him anywhere and I was about to leave when I noticed a lot of dirt mysteriously flying up into the air—
It was Tiddlywinks digging in a big hole that ol' Togo made the other day—
"Hey!" I said—"Why don't you stay a little nearer the surface so you can hear folks when they call you?"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


## Editorials

### Is It Such a Mystery?

"AUTO Crashes Kill 79 Here in Seven Months; Rate Doubles," reads a headline in a Washington newspaper. Farther down, a heading says, "Reason Mystery; Repeal Absolved."

Yet in reading the article—which is mainly an interview with William A. Van Duzer, traffic director for the District of Columbia—one wonders if the sleuthing for the explanation has really been very keen or if the quick absolution of prohibition repeal is not a little overeager. Asked the reason why traffic mishaps have suddenly become so much more serious in their results, Mr. Van Duzer replies, "Frankly, we do not know."

In apparent effort to throw the hounds off the scent of repeal, District officials point out that the increase in fatalities began last October and that legal liquor sale did not begin in the District until March. But is not this pretty unrealistic? The director of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration says the illegal supply of liquor is larger than the legal.

And how about last October? What happened then? Legalized beer had been on tap six months and drunkenness in New York State, for instance, had increased 10 per cent. Liquor prosecutions had slowed down as the thirty-third state ratified repeal, and ceased altogether after ratification was completed the following month. The bootlegger could ply his trade virtually unmolested. However attractive drinking may have been when banned, it became now almost an act of patriotism, if one could believe the liquor advertisements.

But all this does not enter into Mr. Van Duzer's calculations. After all, though, he opines there must be a reason, and he concludes, "It is simply dumb drivers and dumb pedestrians." But there must be a reason for this sudden increase of "dumbness." There has been no great increase in the number of drivers or pedestrians; it must be a change in their alertness.

Has the traffic director or the Washington Post ever heard of the experiments made some years ago by Doctors Raymond Dodge and Francis G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institution's nutrition laboratory regarding the effects of alcohol on human sensory and muscular reactions such as are used in driving a car? These investigators found that an amount of alcohol equivalent approximately to that contained in a pint of wine or a quart of beer caused a slowing down of about one-tenth in movement of the eye or hand, and that this effect reached its maximum more than an hour and a half after the drinking.

These effects, which are possible from relatively heavy or merely steady indulgence in fermented liquors, would follow from the consuming of a gill or less of some distilled liquors. And hard liquors, according to official statistics, have increased sharply in consumption while beer has declined as compared to pre-prohibition days. Long before a drinker reaches the condition where he can be convicted of driving while intoxicated he has become a menace on the highway. He may be merely a little "fuzzy," but he is out for no good if he is behind a wheel.

In fact, recent research has shown that the supposed stimulating effect of alcoholic beverages is instead a depressing or narcotic effect which begins with the first drop and which gradually puts to sleep the normal restraints of judgment and decorum. Dr. Haven Emerson says that the slowing down of attention and of nerve-muscle responses continues three or four hours after a very "moderate" drink of alcohol. Dr. Thomas W. Salmon says, "The alcoholic represents a greater hazard to motor traffic safety than any other mentally abnormal person."

A Boston newspaper, the Herald, though having advocated repeal, declares frankly that Massachusetts has made "a shameful, drunken, bloody record" on the highways since the end of prohibition. It would be interesting to know the figures from other cities and sections of the United States since repeal. One surmises they would not leave much mystery about what has happened.

### Fog Challenges Inventors

FOG is still the greatest menace to modern navigation. That a vessel groping for a landfall in thick weather, guided by a radio beacon, submarine signal, automatic depth finder and powerful air siren, should fail to clear a fixed guidepost so elaborately equipped, only emphasizes this point.

While the sinking of the Nantucket South Shoals Lightship by the White Star Line's steamer Olympic points to a mistake in human judgment rather than mechanical functions, it would be unfair to the master of the Olympic to shape any definite opinions on the cause of the accident until the findings of the official inquiry are given out.

The Nantucket disaster is a challenge to the inventive genius of men that will not go unheeded. Already a "fog camera" which penetrates fog at a distance of several miles, developing exposures almost instantaneously, has been used successfully in the United States Lines steamer Manhattan. Capt. Flavel M. Williams, its inventor, has received a special gold medal from the American Museum of Safety in token of appreciation of the camera's practicability.

Two noted physicists, Dr. François Henroteau of Canada and Dr. Vladimir Zworykin of the Radio Corporation of America, have announced the invention of almost identical devices which appear to be complete solutions to the fog question.

The device is really a supereye which picks up through a lens a scene ahead, even through fog, and reproduces it on a nine-inch square screen in photographic detail. Constantly operating like a motion picture camera, it records instantly every movement and change as though the scene were being viewed in person.

Conditions surrounding the Nantucket collision indicate that the mishap occurred at the point where the proximity of the liner to the light vessel necessitated a switchover in navigational procedure from radio direction bearings to "picking up" the lightship by observing the direction of its fog siren.

But determining direction by sound is notoriously deceptive in fog. It is this human element that apparently failed after the Olympic's radio contact with Nantucket had done its part only too well. It was this one vital gap in the chain of modern navigation where a fog-penetrating device would have averted disaster.

The Nantucket mishap emphasizes the exposed position of this lonely outpost which lights the ocean crossroads for shipping on the north Atlantic seaboard. Even in the face of constant peril, these light keepers stand an unflinching vigil. There is no better example of their natural devotion to duty than this pithy line appearing in the shipping columns within twelve hours of the sinking of the Nantucket Lightship:

"Sailed, Relief Lightship 106, Nantucket Shoals, 6 p. m."

### Budgeting for Relief

ALREADY criticized for spending too much, President Roosevelt in his current budget message to Congress apologizes for not having been able to spend as fast as he had intended. To this the skeptics may say, "I told you so," for it was predicted in financial and construction circles that the Administration would find it a physical impossibility, under the necessary government routine of safeguards, to pay out $3,300,000,000 for public works within a year.

None the less, the spending will be done, and it still comes at an effective time if carried out and brought to a peak this fall as anticipated. Apparently work relief will be greatly needed then. And the deliberateness of the spending is some assurance that the outlays are being protected against waste and political favoritism. This is as important now as ever. For if the program is either to accomplish its aim or justify itself to the taxpayers, it must be administered on a sound business basis. Its purpose is not political prestige, but economic recovery.

And what, it may be asked, has America learned in regard to the effectiveness of constructive works as a means of combating depressions? A general judgment will have to be withheld until after the works have been done—and probably will be a subject of argument even then. But some points as to method surely have been made clear. One is that if such works are to be relied upon there must be advance preparation for them, in both planning and finance, at all times—especially in prosperity—so that they may be called into instant play. Another is that there must be small local projects—also well planned—to provide jobs near at hand without uprooting workers from their homes and to furnish relief in the particular communities where it is most needed.

When this is said and while final opinion is suspended, it yet must be recorded that the preponderant conviction in the United States is evidently to the effect that work relief is better than outright gifts and pauperization where it can possibly be provided, and that by whatever method, genuine relief must be furnished to the limit of the nation's resources so long as millions are in distress.

The nation has even become fairly well habituated to the idea that governmental borrowing in order to put money into circulation for construction is really a safer form of monetary inflation than some that might come in its absence. But if inflation must and can be controlled, as its advocates insist, Congress and the country will do well to look in the direction of a balanced budget in 1935-36.

### Welcomes Outworn

STUDIOUS inquiry made under official supervision in some of the larger cities of the United States has convinced immigration officials in the Department of Labor in Washington that important changes should be made in the nation's deportation laws. Many of the aliens regularly admitted under prescribed quota regulations have, by their criminal activities, proved themselves to be undesirable guests and unacceptable future citizens. Their records as offenders have, no doubt, made impossible their naturalization. But in the majority of instances, it would seem, the predatory alien, even when able to establish legal entry, evinces no desire to accept the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

It is against these offending alien residents that the proposed amending sections of the deportation regulations are aimed. Many of them are petty criminals, so called, hence their misdemeanors do not mark them as deportable under existing statutes. They have, in fact, become public charges, or public responsibilities, but in a majority of cases their offenses cannot be said, under a strict interpretation of the law, to involve moral turpitude.

There is no doubt of the importance, and indeed the necessity, in view of the increasing number of criminal cases demanding the consideration of courts and prosecutors, of legislative action along the line urged by immigration and naturalization officials. Those who prey upon society, either as racketeers, petty thieves or violators of excise laws, have no place in a society which is endeavoring to strengthen and reëstablish sound economic policies in a period of national stress. They have outworn a tentative welcome accorded during promised good behavior.

It should be remembered, however, that the plight of these quota immigrants who have not felt it incumbent upon themselves to play the part of considerate guests has been made to seem somewhat less excusable by the more offensive conduct of aliens who have forced an unlawful entry into the country without regard for quota regulations. Unofficial estimates indicate the presence in the United States of millions of persons who are here without shadow of legal right. Without obligations, and with no sense of moral or legal responsibility, they make up a large part of the rank and file of the army of freebooters.

Beyond the logical demands by the commissioner of immigration and naturalization for early action by Congress along the line indicated by him, there exists what many thoughtful persons regard as a more vital and insistent need. This is for the compulsory registration of all persons, native and foreign-born, and their classification and complete identification. No law-abiding citizen or transient can reasonably oppose such a regulation. It would make possible the easy segregation, in times of need, of the unruly and predatory from the conscientious and law abiding. That line is now too indistinctly drawn.

### Future Home Makers

WISDOM and a bit of humor are evidenced in a ruling, just issued by the superintendent of public schools in Tacoma, Wash. Because certain high school girls, about to graduate, have not taken the two-year course in home economics, they must pursue a new one-year course on the fundamentals of home making.

Instruction in the various departments of home economics is no new thing in education. The study of food and its preparation; of clothing in all its stages; of the heating, ventilation and sanitation of a house, all from the practical and artistic standpoints, has been available to American students for some time. But this new course goes much further. It teaches a girl how to combine, in countless ways, neatness and comfort, orderliness and ease within the house and yet avoid that atmosphere in which "ready for company" is synonymous with stiffness and unnaturalness. It instructs these potential mistresses of future homes in the essentials of the meal hour: not only good food, well cooked and properly served, but that conversation at the table should always be interesting and pleasing; demonstrates the warmth and friendliness that result from the general use of rooms, in contrast to the chill of "spare chambers"; prepares for many delightful experiences that await these prospective hostesses when guests come to their homes.

It may be pathetic that any girl should have to turn to a school rather than to her own mother to learn of those amenities and graces that add to the comfort and serenity of a household. Yet it is fortunate that a school should so extend its scope as to embrace this new study, through which girls may acquire knowledge that will, at some later day, give character and happiness to homes of their own.

## *An Engineer in Russia*

*Book of the Day*

AN EXTREMELY valuable book about Russia could be written by an engineer who combined technical knowledge with broad Russian experience and a mind sufficiently curious and inquiring to approach the new methods of Soviet industrial production and administration without prejudice in any direction. Indeed it is doubtful whether anyone without a background of engineering knowledge could assess with any certainty the actual value of the Five-Year Plan.

One lays down RUSSIAN ENGINEER (London: Denis Archer. 8s. 6d.) by Mr. John Westgarth, a British engineer who spent some time in Russia as a consultant in the steel industry, with the feeling that he scarcely made the most of his opportunities. The author's view of the Soviet régime is uncompromisingly negative.

Much that Mr. Westgarth writes about food difficulties on the Russian countryside and bad housing conditions in such new industrial centers as the Kuznetzk iron and steel works would be confirmed by anyone who has traveled in Russia with open eyes during recent years. On the other hand, he falls into exaggeration, in this reviewer's opinion, when he writes: "Between the worker in the factory and field and the Communist autocrat, his master, is fixed a deep gulf which very few can cross."

It is conceivable that Communism may some day develop rigid caste features. But one of its saving qualities today is that amid all the bleakness, drabness, hardship and distress that enter into Soviet life, there are considerable opportunities for education and for promotion, especially for youth.

With his background of experience in the steel industry and his period of work in Russia Mr. Westgarth should have been able to give us a good picture of the Soviet steel industry, of its methods of work and its concrete failings. It is perhaps the most disappointing feature of the book that this is just what one does not find there. The author gives a discursive description of various sides of Russian life, relates at perhaps disproportionate length his own disagreements and quarrels with the Soviet officials about his contract and his salary, but fails to convey much concrete information about the new Soviet steel plants, aside from a general impression of bureaucracy and muddle.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of Mr. Westgarth's book is that it constitutes another record of disillusionment by a foreign technical expert who went to the Soviet Union with high hopes of personal and technical achievement.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

## Clarion Call to Youth

*By* A. A. BERLE JR.

Chamberlain of New York City, and a Columbia University economist.

*Excerpts from a radio address over a National Broadcasting Company network, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Council in coöperation with the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education*

THIS is a great project which you are starting. There are some 2500 of your groups and more than 25,000 of your members, and you are studying America's approach to world affairs. I hope you are realizing that you are accepting a great adventure. It has, I think, a very immediate significance in national affairs and in all likelihood it will have a far greater effect in the not distant future.

Take it seriously. It is a serious business. In final analysis, the expressed thought of thinking people who can study to find a common ground and who can demand recognition of the policies they have explored and found good is what really guides governments and states.

Let me outline the major problem as I see it. Plainly, American life, both economic and personal, is now entering a great transition phase. The politics and statecraft of the next few years must recognize this transition. There is nothing unforeseen or frightening in this change. Many economic observers and more than one historian have prophesied it for years. A strong current has been running toward it for nearly a century. We call that current, in academic circles, the industrial revolution, the creation of machines, of mass production, of huge cities, of an interdependent economy, and a financial and banking system to match. In turn, this affects agriculture, setting the great cities over against the farms, the manufacturer against the food producer, although neither can live or really prosper unless the other lives and prospers, too.

* * *

And now this long course nears the long-prophesied climax, and this is why. Financial machinery, securities, stock markets, banks, huge corporations, have already grown unwieldy, in the last ten years had fairly exploded in gigantic proportions.

We have just saved that mechanism from the greatest breakdown in modern history, and the century-old current of growth, expansion, more financial machinery, more liquid securities, greater corporations and supercorporations, more market activity, is beginning to flow again.

With that flow is bound up the creation, still more important, of centers of economic power. They are not centers of government power: they are independent, irresponsible. Their strength is almost incalculable. These are the great corporations and combinations of corporations acting more or less in concert with the machinery of finance. They have grown steadily fewer, steadily more powerful, steadily more dominant in national life.

And, in consequence of all this, or at least simultaneously with it, there has grown up a huge mass of people whose lives are little more than the sport of the blind economic forces thus brought into play. There have always been such masses, even in the quieter times, but they were a small part of the national life. Now they are counted by tens of millions and their hopes, their fate, even their fears, are the first concern of every thinking mind.

In every decade there is sometime a downturn. The next one, due, unless we do something about it, say in 1941, will find the financial mechanism more unwieldy and sensitive, the blind forces stronger, the number of people whose lives are in the balance greater than ever before. Certainly we must begin learning, and there is no time to lose.

How to handle that situation and the danger it brings is, I think, your essential problem. Properly attacked, this transition can, I think, be accomplished not only within the frame of American constitutional government, but within the spirit of American traditions and habits of thought.

It is no impersonal problem to you. You will meet it yourselves in a few months. You will then be trying to find a place in the world for yourselves, as some hundreds of thousands of other college men and graduates are doing. You will find at first view there is no place. If you want one, you must take it, and then the whole meaning of this problem will become real to you.

* * *

What place can the world provide for those who are ready and willing to serve it well, so that they can act together in their national units in comfort, and happiness, and in peace?

You will find that that solution can be approached and sought by many roads, but whatever road in your studies you may choose, learn the technique of its travel. If you are thinking of trying to make useful our commercial and industrial mechanisms, or if you are thinking of trying to find a serviceable handling of our all-too-insane finance, find out how it works and how it can and what it can with proper guidance achieve.

If you are taking a more difficult course and are trying to find out what kind of life you really want—and, after all, perhaps what we really are groping for now is a national ideal of life, offering, we hope, the greatest measure of fulfillment to all—know as much as you can of the civilizations in other countries and other times. There will be safety in one, beauty in another, strength in a third, freedom in a fourth. We must find some part of all of these for ourselves. That is why we are enlisting in the great adventure of political thought, but our politics must be the means; the end must be abundant life.

It seems to me that the dominant point of view in all this must be spiritual. Again, you must believe me now, you will know before many years pass that only in that mood can you ever reach the depths of the problems you are about to study.

In this long-foreseen climax, you will find, I think, that the first law is responsibility, the individual responsible to his group, and for his group, and groups responsible for their members and to other groups and classes succeeding them.

There is always a different viewpoint and it is always worth knowing. The task is to find common ground, not causes of enmity, for only the just can demand and exact fairness, and there is a more precious quality. Our religious ancestors called it love. They meant a daring kind of love which made possible the assumption of impossible tasks of service because the purity of motive and kindliness in action shielded from blunders and harm. They meant a splendid open heart which could hold its own way, but never sought to inflict unhappiness. They meant quality made by mind, technique, knowledge, into something glorious.

I can only say that safety and success lie in the union of the two approaches, intellectual and moral; you will need both. That is the great contribution you can render to reconstruction.

## Toward Safer Roads in Britain

THE very extent of the controversial dust which has been raised in Britain by new proposals for making motoring, cycling and walking safer may be welcomed as an encouraging sign. It indicates that all sections of the community are now fully awake to the magnitude of the problem of reducing the toll of the highways.

In this respect a heartening aspect of the Road Traffic Bill, now before Parliament, is the evidence it contains that the traffic authorities are looking for inspiration beyond the bounds of their own islands. In introducing a driving test for the first time and in defining more specifically the responsibilities of the pedestrian and cyclist, Britain is coming into line with the United States and some European countries. There are some directions in which the value of the bill could well have been increased. For example, provisions should have been made for compulsory "roundabouts" at dangerous cross-roads. Also there is an urgent need for a law similar to that successfully in force in the United States by which a driver passing from a minor road over or into a major road must actually stop and look to see that the way is clear before proceeding.

* * *

Motoring circles are urging the Government to a still closer study of road precautions of other nations, while the press is carrying on propaganda by means of illustrated descriptions of pedestrian crossing-lanes in Paris, ingenious road intersections in New Jersey, banking of corners in Italy, cycling safeguards in France, and the prohibiting of smoking while driving in Czechoslovakian towns.

The more clearly it is seen that reducing road casualties is more than a national task, the nearer will be its fulfillment.

The most keenly debated provisions of the bill are those dealing with reimposition of a speed limit and introduction of a driving test. It is proposed to enforce a 30-miles-an-hour limit for private automobiles and motorcycles in "built-up areas," with lower limits for heavier vehicles. A "built-up area" is defined as a district where a system of street lighting is maintained. Motorists on the whole are strongly opposed to a speed limit in view of their experiences with the old 20 m. p. h. limit which was repealed in 1931. The difficulty in such regulations is one of enforcement. Police traps and mobile squads may penalize the safest drivers, while the "road hog" who happens to detect a trap goes free.

On the other hand, the majority of drivers can hardly fail to agree that a slowing down to 30 miles an hour in populous areas, where the majority of accidents are shown to occur, will not be an unduly severe restraint. Certain highways are to be excepted from the ruling, such as arterial and bypass roads which, although "built-up," have been especially constructed to speed up driving and relieve traffic congestion.

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In the case of driving tests, it has been urged in Britain that these formal examinations have little bearing on the skill and behavior of a motorist on the road in the ordinary way or in an emergency. But hitherto obtaining a driving license has been a somewhat casual affair. It is to be hoped that the new provision will introduce that sense of responsibility which is an essential factor in road safety. This is, in fact, the heart of the matter. If the new bill encourages motorists and pedestrians alike to show consideration for each other, if it destroys the supposition so widely held on one hand, that all automobiles can stop short at a second's notice, and the idea not less widely prevalent on the other, that every pedestrian is an acrobat out for a stroll, it will be one of the National Government's outstanding achievements.

P. L.

## Mirror of World Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### Guarding the Children

ARTHUR W. BEALL of Whitby is continuing what is almost a lone crusade regarding the censorship of motion pictures, from the standpoint of the children. In a little pamphlet he has just produced, he sets forth convincing arguments in favor of having the Ontario Board of Censors placed on a new basis, for the sole purpose of safeguarding the children of the Province against unsuitable films. "Every child," he says, "is entitled to a legacy of clean thoughts." No one will dispute that assertion, and it forcefully sums up the case which he presents. . . .

Perhaps . . . the censors judge too much from the adult standpoint, without serious thought of the effects on juvenile minds. This would doubtless be remedied if Mr. Beall's constructive suggestion were followed, and the board of censors composed of the finest type of Ontario's school teachers, who would be able to judge pictures from the standpoint of their effect on juvenile minds.

The whole responsibility, however, does not rest on censorship. Parents have a definite responsibility which they are too often ready to shirk. . . . The most effective censorship that could be imposed would be that of the parents, who should not allow their children to attend the movies when any picture unsuitable for them is on exhibition. . . .—*Oshawa* (Ont.) *Daily Times.*

### The Deer Breadline

IT ISN'T the cities alone that have needed relief this last winter. There were breadlines in the woods. Severe weather, with heavy snowfall, deprived the deer of their usual feeding grounds in many sections. So state and federal agents tried to save them from starvation.

Experiments in the Adirondacks by the New York State Conservation Department show deer to be surprisingly human in such matters. A special bread was made for them, of soy beans, molasses and other ingredients, and fastened to balsam trees. At first they shied at these loaves, suspecting treachery. But when they had once tasted the bread and found no harm in it, they would form breadlines just like human beings, feeding one at a time, with the other deer waiting their turn. . . .

It may seem superfluous to feed wild animals when people are hungry. But it isn't when there is enough for all—as there is in this country. There is a sort of reflex benefit about the process, too. The more kindly we are to animals, the more kindly we grow toward each other. All-round improvement in kindliness is the biggest gain of our civilization over previous ages.—*Binghamton* (N. Y.) *Sun.*